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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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BOMBAY.

VOL. II. NO. 270. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connectin at Aden with	Tons.
Nov.				
14th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	....
21st ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
28th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	....
5th Dec. ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
12th ,,	Persia	8000	....	....
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	....
1915.				
2nd January	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
9th ,,	India	8000	....	....
16th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
23rd ,,	Arabia	8000	....	....
30th ,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

W. L. FIRTH,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Kirin Maru	S. Tsuda	3808	1st Nov.	15th Nov.
Wakasa Maru	T. Terada	3785	22nd Nov.	4th Dec.
Colombo Maru	S. Inano	2655	25th Nov.	7th Dec.
Kaga Maru	O. Sakamoto	2019	13th Dec.	28th Dec.
	M. Tabusa	6301	1st Jan. 15	13th Jan. 15

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of materials from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
56, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

All sailings temporarily suspended until further notice owing to the war.

FARES.	1st class Singles	1st class Returns	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	423	649
London via Marseilles	652	1,091	483	889
Liverpool	603	957	463	784
London vis Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND, (WEYMOUTH).
VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Umzumbi, 5,000 22nd Nov. 1914.

Fare, Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,
OR BALTIMORE,

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

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FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic"

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

HIGHEST CLASS WORKAN GUARTEED

Dr. CARR, D.D.S.

Dental Surgeon,

107, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
Hours 9 to 6. BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes

DWARKA 1,695. Thurs., 12th Nov., 9 a.m. ‡V. & M.

LHASA, 2,134, Fri. 13th November *Direct

LINGA, 2,184, Mon. 16th Nov. 11 a.m., †P. B. D. and C. M.

‡Verawal and Mangrole.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIRE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 12th November, calling at Verawal and Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Behrein and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

S. S. "GRACCHUS", 3,750 tons, about 15th November, calling at Mombasa Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

12th November 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	15th Nov. 1914
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about
S.S. Castalia	6388	...	9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th ,, ,,
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th March ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March ,,
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R. D. R. N. R.	15th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	...	8th May ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.
BOMBAY & POONA.
Caters or large and small parties in his usual Recherche style.
Prices Moderate.
F. CORNAGLIA,
Manufacturing Confectioner and Caterer,
83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Arsenal Road, Poona.
Telegrams "Cornaglia". Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs.1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANG.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 145.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor to survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES.	B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Stree
P. O Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

BRITISH *v/s* GERMAN PIANOFORTES.

Since the outbreak of war there has been some excitement among pianoforte manufacturers regarding the adoption of an offensive policy to capture the piano trade which Germany has held in rivalry so consistently for several decades. The Guildhall School of Music, London, it is reported, has expelled all German-made pianos from use in that institution, but we are not informed whether the many pianos so thrown out were actual purchases or whether they were tolerated as advertisements at the expense of the German manufacturers. If they were purchased pianos, it would be impossible not to commend the patriotism of the School authorities, but we doubt if every partriotic Britisher in India, or elsewhere, for the matter of that, is prepared to follow suit and throw his German Piano, which has cost him valuable money, on the scrap heap and substitute it by a fresh purchase of a British-made pianoforte. This is exactly our position in India at the present moment with regard to the stock we hold of

BLUTHNER PIANOS,
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS,
RICHD. LIPP PIANOS,
STEINWEG PIANOS.

The public all over the world having shown a decided preference for German pianos during the last half century, we found it necessary in estimation of this universal choice, to focus our attention to the importation of pianos which were most readily marketable. So far therefore from assisting British traders it would be a hardship if public opinion debarred traders from disposing of pianos imported before the war began. The object of patriotism is no doubt to do everything possible to hurt the enemy, even to pushing a war trade, but which can only be carried out by methods that do not injure ourselves. It is impossible to import German pianos now for many reasons even if there was a desire to do so. Any announcement that we may make, therefore, to the effect that we will stop importing pianos of German origin, will not be due to choice. No more German pianos will be available for many years to come, as that distress, which will have been caused by the diversion of capital and experienced labour, must follow the change from war to peace, making any quick recovery of prosperity for Germany almost impossible, more especially as all her trade ports are now blockaded for exports of her Industries (if any one still continues), and for imports of her necessities. The public in making a purchase of a piano may do so with a clear conscience and in the full knowledge that the price paid will not go to benefit the enemy as the pianos we offer were purchased by us from manufacturers in good faith during time of peace. We beg to draw the attention however of musicians having a preference for the British-made Piano that we are Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS,
LONDON.
Whose reputation stands out
"ALONE, ALONE, ALL ALL ALONE:"
Amongst British manufacturers of all British-made pianos.
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	Tsingtau
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ... Rs. 20,00,958
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 19,56 200
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Ag. Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results, 80, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

WANTED.

MANICURE—Experienced English lady manicurist desires clients, terms moderate Apply to Box. No. 550, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—European of middle age seeks employment in Parsee family. Apply to Box No. 549, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3009

WANTED—European Band Master for Band of 16th Rajputs.

Terms on application to BAND PRESIDENT, 16th Rajputs, Fort William. 3052

WANTED SITUATION as housekeeper by widow, European, middle aged, hard working and experienced. Good references. Apply Box No. 551 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

WANTED temporarily, a Professor of English for the Holkar College, Indore, C. I. One with the knowledge of History preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL. 3042

WANTED—A competent EUROPEAN well versed in the art of Bakery, Pastry and Confectionery. Liberal terms offered. Apply with testimonials and past experience to the SECRETARY, DELHI BISCUIT Co., Ltd., Delhi. 3084

WANTED a trained FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, for the Burhanpur Branch Dispensary, salary Rs. 50, plus Rs. 15 conveyance allowance, plus Rs. 5 house rent p. m.

Apply to the CIVIL SURGEON, Khandwa, C. P. 3050

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY. —WANTED, for temporary employment on the E. B. S. Railway, Ferry Service, a STEAMER COMMANDER. Age not to exceed 50 years. Must be in possession of a first class Master's Certificate for Inland Steam Navigation. Pay Rs. 250 and free quarters. Applications should be sent to THE TRAFFIC MANAGER, accompanied by true copies of certificates and testimonials. 3057

WANTED a DRAFTSMAN with Railway experience, capable of designing and of preparing Drawings from rough sketches. Salary up to 100 Rupees according to qualifications, must be prepared to join by 7th December, 1914. Apply with copies of testimonials to

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE,
Murtajapur-Yeotmal-Railway,
3090 Daryapur (Berar).

WANTED—Young energetic qualified veterinary assistants for this Department. The general conditions of employment are as follows: On first appointment, Rs. 30 per mensem which may rise to Rs. 40, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 after each five years of approved service. A fixed pony allowance of, Rs. 10 per mensem is made to itinerating veterinary assistants. Veterinary Inspectors are generally selected from suitable senior veterinary assistants and receive, Rs. 75 per mensem rising to Rs. 120 and a grade of Deputy Superintendents has recently been created from Rs. 150 to Rs. 400.

Apply to—

E. W. OLIVER, M.R.C.V.S., F.Z.S.,
Superintendent,
Civil Veterinary Department,
3047 United Provinces, Lucknow.

WANTED for the Bengal Police ex-Jemadars or Subadars of the Indian Army. Must be of exemplary character and recommended by their late Commanding Officers. Must know sufficient English to enable them to deal with correspondence of the Reserve office and to maintain the service records of the force. Selected candidates will be appointed as Inspectors of the armed branch of the force on probation for 1 year. Pay Rs. 150 rising, in 3 grades, to Rs. 250 with free quarters, and selected officers will be allowed travelling allowance to join their appointments.

Applications with copies of testimonials and service records will be received up to the 20th December, 1914, and should be addressed to THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT, to the Inspector-General of Police, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. 3046

WANTED.

KASHMIR—Required a few PAYING GUESTS in Srinagar for winter months. Gulmarg in early spring. Apply to "H." Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4401

WANTED a Certificated 2ND MARINE ENGINEER, European or Native, to work at Perim Island. Apply with testimonials to Messrs. KILLICK NIXON and Co., Home Street, Fort, Bombay. 4383

WANTED an EUROPEAN LADY HEAD MISTRESS for Parsi Girls' English School, Surat. Apply stating qualifications to the undersigned.

Dr. N. N. KHAMBATA,
3091 Surat.

ENGLISH LADY speaking French, German and Hindustani seeks post as companion governess to girls over twelve or companion to an Indian lady of good family. Apply to "H." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4401

WANTED to sell a HUMBER MOTOR CYCLE Double Cylinder three speed Gore 2¾ H. P. in excellent condition used only four months. Apply to

Messrs. THANKS & Co.,
4391 Sirdar Griha, Bombay.

WANTED a temporary SUB-OVERSEER with experience of surveying and preparing road projects. Apply stating qualifications and lowest salary to:—

(Sd.) M. T. ADALJA.
Executive Engineer,
Surat and Broach District.
4381

WANTED for the Bandra Municipality a MUNICIPAL ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 100—5—125 per mensem. Applications should be sent to the Chief Officer on or before the 24th instant, stating age, previous experience and qualifications.

C. U. PATEL,
Chief Officer, Bandra Municipality.
Bandra, 7th November, 1914. 3092

WANTED immediately, on hire, in the Fort, a room or rooms suitable for an office, with lavatory conveniences attached. Replies should be sent to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Presidency, before the 14th Instant at latest.

Each reply should be accompanied by a plan of the rooms, and it should clearly state the dimensions of the rooms, the locality of the building, and the floor in which the rooms lie.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E.
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 9th November 1914. 4396

FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE and RUBBER TYRE. T. L. T. brand is the best and lasts longest. W. H. THORNS and Co., Hornby Road, Bombay. 4228

ROVER MOTOR CYCLES. 1914 Model, available for immediate delivery. W. H. THORNS and Co., Bombay. 4228

TWO new TEAKWOOD OFFICE PARTITIONS for sale at half the price. Details from Box No. 1008, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4396

FOR SALE.—A newly arrived complete LIFT, Easton Lift and Co. (Jost Co.) at moderate price. Apply for particulars, EBRAHIM HAJI LATIF, Cutlery Bazar. 4322

FOR SALE—A VIS-A-VIS in good condition and Waler mare Rs. 750 or reasonable offer. Apply to Box No. 548 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2650

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS. Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

NEW and SECOND HAND MOTOR CYCLES. Triumph 4 H. P. 3 speed.
Douglas 2.3/4 H. P. 2 speed.
Connaught 2 1/2 H. P. two stroke.
Premier 2 3/4 H. P. three speed.
Rudge Multi and side car 3 ½
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THE GREAT EASTERN MOTOR CO., RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY. 4390

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—STAR MANSIONS, Colaba Reclamation. Monthly rent Rs. 190/- per block. Apply to owner at the premises. 4402

TO LET—A LARGE GODOWN at Mint Road, Fort, space 3,000sq. ft., 16ft. high. Rent moderate. Apply CURSETJI M. SHROFF, 30, Old Modi Street, Fort. 4399

TO LET—Two pleasant unfurnished rooms facing the open sea at a Villa in Bandra. Suit a bachelor (European). Rent moderate. With or without board. Apply Box No. 553, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3094

CARLTON HOTEL, Outram Road, FORT, Bombay.—The premier residential hotel, exclusively for Europeans.

Brightest, healthiest and most central hotel in Bombay, within a few minutes of the two main railway stations, post and telegraph officers, gymkhana and principal clubs.

Replete with every modern convenience, lifts to all floors, electric lights and fans in every room.

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Telegrams:—"Carlton."
SYDNEY K. THOMPSON
Manager
416

NOTICES.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

PAREL ROAD (NORTHERN) STREET SCHEME.

Scheme No. 47.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act NOTICE is hereby given that the TRUSTEES for the IMPROVEMENT of the CITY of BOMBAY have, under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act, made a Street Scheme for portions of the Municipal Wards E. & F. and of the City of Bombay, for forming or altering streets within the limits of the area comprised in the Scheme which are bounded as follows:—

As to the part in Ward E—

On the South by parts of Love Lane, Hansraj Lane, Parel Road, and by properties bearing Ward Nos. 7506 to 7509.

On the West (proceeding from South to North) by property belonging to the G. I. P. Ry: Co., properties bearing Ward Noc. 7585 (1 & 2), 7586, 7587, 7588, (1, 2, 2A, 3 and 4), 7589, 7590 (1 and 2), 7591, 7596, 7598, 7599, part of Clerk Road, properties bearing Ward Nos. 7600 (1) (part of), 7601 (1 and 2) (parts of), 7602 (1-2) (parts of), 7604 (part of), 7605 (1 to 4) (parts of), 7606 (1 and 2) (part of), 7607 (2) (part of), 7650, 76[illegible] and 2), 7652, 7655 (1 and 2), 7659 (1 to 3), 7660, 7661 (1 and 2), 7662, 7663 (1 and 2) 7664,7665 (1-2-3), 7667, 7668, 7669, 7677, 7678, 7679 and 8377.

On the North by parts of Kala Chowki and Parel Roads.

On the East (proceeding from North to South), by properties bearing Ward Nos. 7502, 7503, 8386, 7493 to 7499, 8256 to 8277, 7487 (1B) (part of), 7487 (1) (part of), 7487 (1C) (part of), 7481 (1) (part of), 7479 (part of), 7480 (1 and 2), 8255 (1-2-3) (part of), part of Chinchpokli Road, properties bearing Ward Nos. 8183, 7472, 7471, 7470 (part of), 7469, 7468, 7467, 7465 (1), 7463 (1 and 2), 7462 (1 and 2), part of of Susser Road, 7445 (1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7), part of Connaught Road, part of Victoria Gardens, 7438 (2 and 2A), 7437 (1B), 7437 (1A), 7688 (2) to 7688 (10), part of Victoria Road, 7740, 4739 (1 and 2), 4738, 4737, 4733 (1 and 2), 4734 and 4735.

As to the part in Ward F—

On the South by parts of Kala Chowki and Parel Roads.

On the West (proceeding from South to North by properties bearing Ward Nos. 12 (1, 3, 4), 39, 40, 41 (1 and 2), 42, 44 to 48, 23 (2, 3, 4 and 5), part of the Northern approach to Arthur Road. Overbridge, part of Arthur Road, part of a lane leading to the Gas Works, properties bearing Ward Nos. 97, 96, 105, 106, 107, 104, 103 (1 and 2).

On the North by property bearing Ward No. 112 (2) and parts of Souparibaug and Governor's Roads.

On the East (proceeding from North to South) by properties bearing Ward Nos. 1040, 1039 (1 to 5), 1023 (1), 1019 to 1022, 1007 (1), 1006 (1 and 2), (part of), by part of a Lane leading from Parel Road to Kala Chowki Road, and by property bearing Ward No. 996.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, Maps (Plans Noc. 166 and 167 dated 26th October 1914) of the area comprised therein and the Statement specifying the land proceed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours:—

Dated 29th October, 1914.

G. W. HATCH,
4327 Chairman of the Board.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that PARMANANDAS CHATURBHUJ and NAROTTAM MANJI, Proving Executors of the last Will and testament of NARANDAS DHARAMSEY have contracted to sell to our client the property hereunder described.

All persons having claims against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office No. 35, Meadows Street, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of Quit and ground rent tenure which is recently redeemed together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the South side of Balaji Shamsett Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and now in the Town and Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 165 and a half Square Yards or thereabouts and registered under Collector's Old No. 523, New No. 2555. Old Survey No. 3203 and New Survey No. 2/1911 and which premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 590 and 591, Street Nos. 41 to 51 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East and South by a Sweeper's passage; on the West by the property of Purshottam Lazmidas; on the North by the said Balaji Shamsett, Street and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1914.

SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
4397 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Supply of furniture worth about Rs. 1,300 for the equipment of the new Hospital at Bandra and will be received by the undersigned upto 4 p.m., on the 24th November, 1914, at the Bandra Municipal Office.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 150, which will be returned in the case of unsuccessful tenders.

Details of the furniture can be had on application to the undersigned.

The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the highest or any other tender.

C. U. PATEL,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 10th November, 1914. 4400

Free! Free!! Free!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to;—

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30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET (WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY), PAREL ROAD, SEEVRI CROSS ROAD, (VADALA.)

High Court Suit No. 496 of 1913.

Haji Abdoola Haji Mahomed ..... Plaintiff.

v/s.

Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed, the Receiver, appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the Consent Decree made in the said suit on the 19th day of March, 1914, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on the following days, times and places, the following valuable landed properties.

LOT. NO. 4: ABDUL REHMAN STREET PROPERTY, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1914 AT 5 P.M. (S. T.) ON THE PREMISES.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground rent tenure together with the dwelling house, standing thereon situate lying and being at Abdool Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 73 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1440, New No. 7189, old Survey No. 1066 and New Survey No. 1972 and bounded on the East Survey No. 1972 and bounded on the East by the Sweeper's passage, on the West by Abdul Rehman Street, on the North by the property of Memon Moose Haji Hassam and on the south by the property of Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "B" Ward No. 21 and street No. 85.

LOT NO. 5: PAREL ROAD PROPERTY, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1914, AT 4-30 P.M., (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Inam land or ground together with five chawls standing thereon situate lying and being on the east side of Parel Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,538 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of the Parsi orphanage, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "F" Ward Nos. 1039 (1), 1039 (2), 1039 (3), 1039 (4), 1039 (5) and Street Nos. 143A. 175, 147—169, 71, 1771A, 73, 173A, 173B.

LOT NO. 6: BUNGALOW WITH ITS FURNITURE ETC. AND DYEING FACTORY ETC., AT SEEWRI CROSS ROAD (VADALA): ON SATURDAY THE 14TH NOVEMBER, 1914, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Government Tocca tenure together with a chawl, a bungalow, a dyeing factory (with a boiler and tubs) and outhouses standing thereon situate lying and being at Seewri Cross Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 25904 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 4/2184 and 2/2182, 3—4/2185 and 8/2186, 12/2186, 14/2186, 1/2194 and 2/2183 1A—2/2189, 2/2185, 6A/2184, 5/2213, 6/2186, and 12186, 4/2213, 6/2213, 1/2185, 4/2186, 6/2183, 1/2179, 5—7/2186, 11/2185, 7/2187, A7/2187, 8/2185, and 11/2186, 3a/2213, 3b/2213, 4/2194, 8b/2184, 8a/2184, 3/2194, 2—12/2193, 13/2186, 3/2186, 13/2185, 5—10/2185, 3/2182, 7/2183 and 7/2184, 2/2194 and 5b/2214, 5a/2213, and 2a/2194, 9/2186, 14/2185 and 2—10/2186, 9/2185, 2—12/2188 and 6/2187, 2/2213 5/2187 and 1—13/2188, 7—15/2185, 7/2213, 5/2184 and bounded on the East by Seewri Cross Road, on the West by the Vacant land of Jassin Britto and others, on the North by the property of Haji Saleh Mahomed Habib and on the South by the property of Haji Joosub Haji Sooleman Tar which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "F" Ward No. 2131-32 and 34, 44 and Street Nos. 827, 822A, 825-26 etc.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonji Rustim Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver at their office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, AT DELHI (TO BE SOLD AT DELHI), BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF CURRIM CASSUM NANJI, AN INSOLVENT.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Currim Cassum Nanji, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 16th November, 1914, at 11 a.m., the following valuable landed properties of the said Insolvent, on the premises at Delhi.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

Particulars of Lot No. 1:—All that messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & Co.—*(Contd.)*

lying and being at Mundee Pan Street, near Qutab Road, at Delhi, containing by admeasurement 320 square yards or thereabouts, bearing house No. 473 and Ward "B." and bounded as follows:—On the North by the Mundee Pan Street, on the South by the Mundee Pan Street lane, on the West by the house of Lala Ramsingh Jamnadas, No. 445, Ward No. XIII, on the East by the Mundee Pan Street lane, which said premises are occupied by Munsi Abdul Karim's Ink Factory.

Particulars of Lot No. 2:—All that messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate, lying and being at Mundi Pan Street, near Qutab Road, at Delhi, containing by admeasurement 108 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Ward No. XIII, House No. 315, and bounded as follows:—On the North by the Mundi Pan Street, on the East by the Muni Pan Street lane, on the South by the house No. 316, Ward No. XIII, (Abdul Kader's property), and on the West by the house No. 301/02 (Molvi Abdul Wahed's Islami Mudresa's property), which said premises are occupied by Messrs. Esmail Ebrahim and Brothers.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th November, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

MASONIC CAFE CHANTANT

A Masonic Cafe Chantant

in aid of

The Bombay Branch

of the

IMPERIAL INDIAN WAR RELIEF FUND

will take place

in the

TOWN HALL

on Saturday, 5th December, 1914.

at 9-30 p.m.

under the patronage of

THE GRAND MASTER, A. S. F. INDIA

THE DISTRICT GRAND MASTER, E. C. BOMBAY

AND THE GRAND SUPERINTENDENT, R. A. S. F. INDIA.

Tickets Rs. **2** each.

to be had from the undersigned.

Musical programme will be published later

F. PENNOCK, } *Joint Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.*
M. SPENCER, }

KINGS BUILDING, FORT.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

"The Home of Beautiful Pictures"
BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
We have re-booked for one week more Pathe's Masterpiece

THE

CURSE OF WAR.

This film has drawn thousands to our theatre this week and we have had to close our booking office several nights, half an hour before the session.

IT IS THE GREATEST WAR FILM EVER SCREENED

The Coloring is Perfect.
The Acting is Superb.
The Scenery is Magnificent.
The Staging is Perfection.

WE INVITE YOU TO COME *TO-NIGHT.*

This is our full programme.

1 Indian River scenes.
2 The War of the Lilliputians (introducing the Cobbri Midgets).
3 Pathe's War Films.
4 The Curse of War.
5 Harebrain's Experiment.

DO NOT MISS OUR

WAR FILMS

The Imperial Pictures are
THE
WINDOWS OF THE WORLD.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Prize Shows:
Saturday & Sunday, 5 to 6-30
PEOPLE'S POPULAR PRICES.
Under European Management

WANTED

BY **THE POLICE.**

3000 Ft. ANOTHER GRAND STAR FILM.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

SANDHURST ROAD.

Telephone No. **1266.**

THE LATES WAR SCENES.

Saturday and Sunday Prize. Matinee 5-15 to 6-45; and Every Night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 nd 10-45 to 12-15 (S. T.)

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GENERAL MANAGER.....Mr. JAMES McGRATH.

Next Saturday November 14th.

We are showing two

ACTUAL FIGHTING FILMS!

THE BRITISH NAVY T ANTWERP

COVERING THE BELGIAN ARMY'S RETIREMENT AND

THE DEFENCE OF ALOST

Showing actual street fighting.

(Taken by Cherry Kearton: The Man Who Dared)

THE INDIAN TROOPS IN FRANCE

BOOK SEATS NOW!

In consequence of the great expense entailed in securing these films we are obliged to raise our prices a little as follows:—

Boxes Rs. **15.** Sofas Rs. **10.** Stalls Rs. **3** & **2.** Dress Circle Rs. **2.** Other seats as usual.

Plan open daily at the Theatre from 11 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and 2-30 onwards.

BOOK EARLY AND AVOID THE RUSH.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271

A MAGNIFICENT TWO-REEL DRAMA,

Adapted from "Ouida's" famous Novel

UNDER TWO FLAGS.

A Soul-stirring and Heart-moving Representation.

SUPERBLY STAGED. ADMIRABLY ACTED.

We are also showing:—

ANIMATED CARTOONS (New Series)
LATEST WAR GAZETTE.
Indian troops landing in France.
Fall of Antwerp.
HEART OF THE FOREST (War Drama)
JAPANESE WRESTLERS.
HELP! HELP!! (Comic)

***3 Shows Nightly*:—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.**

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THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
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Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000

Head Office Grace Church Street London, E.C.

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent, per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY,

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY." Bombay

When your throat is dry and husky, a Zymole Trokey will relieve that disagreeable feeling. Zymole Trokeys give the mouth a cleansed and refreshed sensation. 190—B1

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

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Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
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Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai.
Amritsar	Seremban((F.M.S.	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.	Saigon	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 9-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 11th November 1914, was 3 .111 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above h tide level in the steam at 9-45 a.m. Standard time, the ship's barometer reading should b increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet o. he height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,
Bombay 10th November 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ..	29.851 Inches.
Temperature of Air	84.9 degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.5 ,,
Dew Point	76.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.758 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	3.6
Maximum temperature of Air	93.0 ,,
Minimum do. do.	78.6 ,,
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	N,NE,ENE,WNW,NW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnightthe	112

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Nil	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Nil
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
W.	11	m 4 49	25 6	11	m 11 51	20 9
		5 10a	23 5		10 49a	19 8
Th.	12	m 5 55	25 11	12	m 0 58a	19 8
		6 44a	24 4			
F.	13	m 6 57	26 1	13	m 0 26	19 9
		7 51a	25 7		1 41a	18 3
S.	14	m 7 52	26 6	14	m 1 41	19 5
		8 52a	27 1		2 22a	16 9
Sun.	15	m 8 44	27 1	15	m 2 40	19 0
		9 46a	28 1			
M.	16	m 9 34	27 5	16	m 3 44a	14 3
		10 36a	29 7			
Tu.	17	m 10 23	27 11	17	m 4 24	18 3
		11 23a	30 6		4 26a	13 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 11 (Wednesday)	,, 6h 44m.	,, 6h. 2m.
,, 12 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 44m.	,, 6h 2m.
,, 13 (Friday)	,, 6h. 45m.	,, 6h. 2m.
,, 14 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 45m.	,, 6h. 1m.
,, 15 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 46m.	,, 6h. 1m.
,, 16 (Monday)	,, 6h. 47m.	,, 6h. 1m.
,, 10 (Tuesday)	,, 6h 47m.	,, 6h. 1m.

Phases of the Moon:—Full Moon 1914 Nov. 3d 5h 1m. 6m a.m. last quarter 1914 Nov. 11d 5h 6.8m a.m. New Moon 1914 Nov. 17d 6h 31.9m p.m. First quarter 1914 Nov. 24d 7h 8.7m p.m.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

Practically no rain has been reported this morning. Weather continues disturbed in Persia but at present Indian area is not affected.

Forecast:—No important change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 11th November 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is above normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is generally in excess; day temperature is also above normal in the extreme southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind. Night temperature is above normal in Sind and the southern half of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly clouded elsewhere. Temperature is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.37 in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is above normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has been generally dry. Conditions have become disturbed in west Persia.

A few showers are possible in the extreme south.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WENESDAY, the 11th of November, 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	77.3	66.4	64	0.18	0.01	0.68
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (10th)	87.3	76.8	76	..	1.74	1.57
PUNJAB—						
Multan	84.0	62.0	68	..	0.08	0.08
Rawalpindi	76.5	47.7	93	..	1.06	0 99
Lahore	82.2	53.5	69	..	0.34	0.34
Hissar	85.6	54.4	69	..	0.00	..
Ambala	81.7	56.1	80	..	0.08	—0.17
Delhi	83.2	61.0	67	..	0.00	—0·04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	87.4	61.3	60	..	0	—0.08
Mainpur	87.4	58.4	68	..	0	—0.11
Jhansi	91.7	62.4	48	..	0	—0.05
Cawnpore	87.4	59 7	60	..	0	—0.29
Allahabad	88.6	59 7	49	..	0	—0.17
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	91.1	62.2	66	..	0.07	0.07
Karachi	88	72 6	59	..	0.01	—0.04
Ajmer	..	57 9	57	..	0.10	0.09
Jaipore	89.7	56.1	57	..	0	—0.01
Kotah	91.0	60.0	44	0	0.25	0.25
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.4	66 4	50	0	0.16	0.16
Dwarka	94.4	74.8	67	0	0.09	0.09
Veraval	85.6	75 8	69	0	0	0.00
Rajkot	93.8	67.4	44	0	0.21	0.08
Bhavnagar Para	94.0	68.4	60	0	0	0.00
Surat	94.5	74.2	68	0	0	—0.06
Ahmedabad	95.7	72.6	51	0	0	0.00
Deesa	97.1	68 0	48	0	0.06	0.02
Neemuch	88.1	61.1	55	..	0.45	0.45
Indore	86.8	62.2	68	..	0.82	0.73
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.9	59.2	75	..	0.00	—0.21
Sangor	88.8	64.6	48	..	0.00	—0.15
Hoshangabad	86.5	68 2	77	..	1.31	1.10
Khandwa	91.8	68.2	61	..	0.00	—0.20
Akola	93.4	65.2	57	..	0.00	—0.27
Amraoti	91.7	70.1	58	..	0.01	—0.26
Nagpur	91.9	67.2	60	..	0.08	—0.47
Chanda	89.9	67.2	80	..	..	—0.48
Raipur	90.2	66.1	62	..	..	—0.30
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93.0	79 6	76	..	0.18	—0.13
Ratnagiri	94.7	77.9	57	..	0.01	—0.35
Mormugao	86 4	75.7	86	..	0.43	—0.16
Karwar	87.9	72.6	88	..	2.65	1.21
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89 4	67.1	75	..	1.78	1.51
Ahmednagar	89 1	64.3	68	..	1.68	1.26
Poona	89 0	69.7	74	0.37	0.55	—0 06
Sholapur	90.3	69 1	71	..	1.80	1.12
Bijapur	87 8	68.3	74	..	2.36	1.80
Belgaum	84.3	65.5	74	..	1.18	—0.03
Aurangabad	87 5	64.1	60	..	0.64	0.36
Nizamabad (Indur).	88.5	69.5	71	..	0.05	—0.35
Hyderabad	89.3	69 2	79	..	..	—0.78
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	92.1	74.0	77	..	2.00	0.25
Calicut	88.8	73.1	82	..	2.22	—0 62
Cochin	88.0	76.0	89	..	4.29	0 87
Colombo	85.2	72.0	95	2.80	4.19	—1.25
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.8	74.4	81	..	0.66	—3.12
Bellary	93 5	70.1	66	..	2.11	0.84
Cuddapah	90.0	71.5	73	..	2.49	0.94
Madras	87.0	74.2	87	..	11.28	5.79
Bangalore	88.0	62.4	73	..	1.22	—0.74
Coimbatore	87 4	70 2	73	..	0.55	—0.97
Trichinopoly	87.4	73.8	76	..	1.73	—0.35
Negapatam	89.3	75.3	84	..	2.82	—3.45

It Goes Down Easily.—Not pills. They stick in your throat. Kasagra, the liquid laxative and constipation cure, tastes so good that you want more. But a small dose does the work. 190—192

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, Nov. 10th.

Bar Silver Spot 22¾
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £190,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 10th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	10,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
,, ,, Sales of East Indian ..	150
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—fair demand	
Tone of Manchester Market quiet.	
Mid. American	4.66
Egyptian F. G. F.	7.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Liverpool, Nov. 10th.

Tone 'Cloths' firmer moderate sales
Tone "Yarns" quiet steady.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Nov. 10th.

May June 4.35

COCOANUT OIL

London, Nov. 10th.

Selected Copper 45
Cottonseed 130
Cocoanut Oil Oct.-Dec. 42½
Copra 23⅝

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 10th.

Opening Tone .. .. .. Dull
Estimated Sales 10,000
Total Imports 33,619
May June .. .. 4.36 plus 1

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 10th.

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship
Dec.-Jan. 4 8/9

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 1,140,000
Ceylon Rubber 2-4

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, 11th November

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From	Importer.
5 boxes gold	44,810	Shanghai	Chartered Bk
3 bundles rupees	6,000	Bahrein	Sundry importers.

EXCHANGE.

The market continues quiet with little doing either way.

We quote:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready	1	3 13/16
D.D. mail	1	3 ¼
T.T. forward 15 Dec. ..	1	3 ¼
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready ..	1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4⅛
60 d/s Japan Nov.		146¾

BULLION.

Yesterday spot bar silver in London was 1/8 lwoer at 22¾.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold			
Ready Bar silver (cum-duty)..... ..			

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail to 9th Nov. 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	19*	22 063
B. B. & C. I. Railway.....	27	31,289

* Boxes and Bars

COTTON.

May-June in Liverpool opened at 4.36 and closed at 4.35. The day's sales were 10,000 bales and the spot rate was unchanged at 4.66. Spot Egyptian F. G. F. was 10 points higher at 7.20.

The local market opened slightly easier at Rs. 180 for good Broach March, other quotations being about Rs. 2 lower than yesterday's close. The official news that the "Emden" had been accounted for was hailed with general relief, as her depredations have been not only a source of uneasiness to the market but also the cause of numerous unauthentic and disquieting rumours. The market has improved during the day owing to a general enquiry in the bazaar and scarcity of sellers. At the close rates are about Rs. 3 higher all round and the tone of the market is steady.

There has been a moderate demand for ready cotton by shippers and mills. Rates are steady.

Quotations:—

Good Broach	Rs. 183	Mar.
Fine Hanganghat Wurdha	Rs. 175	Jan.
Fine Nagpur	Rs. 172	,,
Fine Yeotmal	Rs. 167	,,
Fine Dhamangaon Pulgaon	Rs. 163	,,
Fine Amraoti	Rs. 158	,,
Fine Khamgaon Akola	Rs. 158	,,
Fine Khandeish	Rs. 145	,,
F. G. Khandeish	Rs. 135	,,
Fine Bengal	Rs. 132	,,
Fine Bengal	Rs. 131	,,
Fine Bengal	Rs. 131	Dec.
Fine Bengal	Rs. 129	Nov.
F. G. Bengal	Rs. 125	Jan.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—Tone firm.
We quote:—

Ready White Karachi ..... Rs. 7-4-0 R.T.
White Pissi April May ..... Rs. 6-4-0 R.T.

Linseed: Tone steady.
We quote:—

Ready ..... Rs. 6-14-0 B.T.

Rapeseed:—Tone steady.
We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-12-0 B.T.
Ready Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 16-14-0 B.T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat ..... Rs. 8-8-0 B.T.

Poppyseed:—Tone steady.
We quote:—

Ready ..... Rs. 7-12-0 B.T.

Castorseed:—Tone steady.

Ready ..... Rs. 5-15-0 B.T.

Tilseed:—Tone steady.
We quote:—

Bold White 85 per cent D. J. ..... Rs. 40-0-0
White Khandeish Ready, ... Rs. 41-0-0

Cottonseed:—Tone quiet.
We quote:—

Ready ..... Rs. 2-14-0 R.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	592 Bales
Wheat	9,904 Cwts
Linseed	350 ,,
Rape, Rai etc.	Nil ,,
Ingellyseed	1,764 ,,
Rapeseed	Nil ,,
Groundnuts	359 ,,
Castorseed	328 ,,
Rice	1,58,016 ,,
Mugdolams	31 ,,
Jotseed	Nil ,,
Mowraseed	35 ,,
Gram	11,842 ,,
Jowar	493 ,,
Maize	103 ,,
Barley	282 ,,

Prince Saheb Eddin, founder of the Ottoman Liberal League, telegraphed to the Sultan saying that the conscience of his loyal subjects revolts against the monstrosity of drawing the sword for Germany, since they continue entirely on the side of the Allies.

"A Commercial War is Raging" but with all the violent attacks of a multitude of competitors.

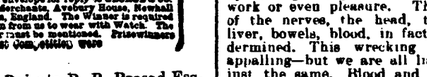
Our Cigarettes rule supreme for the last 50 years.

SPECIALITIES

Boris	Large	Per 100	Rs.	2	12
Alpha	,,	,,	,,	3	4
Lady	Medium	,,	,,	3	6
Q. Alexandra	,,	,,	,,	3	8
Connaught	Large	,,	,,	4	8
Star of India	,,	,,	,,	5	8
Dufferin	Extra Large	,,	,,	6	0

FOR LADIES

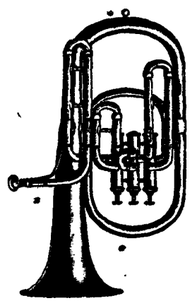
Russian style	Plain	Per 100	,,	3	4
,,	Gold Tipped	,,	,,	3	12



The finest growths of Macedonian (Turkish) leaf tobaccos are in our possession and regular supplies are coming in freely, hence our usual prices are maintained.

D. MACROPOLO & Co.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI, SIMLA AND RANGOON.



SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

CLEARANCE SALE

Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments

PRICES REDUCED

20%

Tunings and Repairs to Pianos and Organs at reduced rates

SOUNDY & Co. Ld.

BOMBAY.

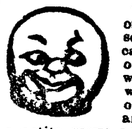
SOLID
GOLD WATCH FREE
GREAT OFFER BY A WELL-KNOWN F.R.M.
IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY.
SEA
goes
To anyone who can supply the names of these two well-known English Towns, and fulfills conditions below, we offer our £3 Lady's SOLID GOLD WATCH. English Government stamped, Guaranteed timekeeper, as a FREE GIFT (SILVER WATCHES are presented to Gents.)
Send your solution on a sheet of paper together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to GIDDINGS & CO. Wholesale Watch Merchants, Avebury House, Newhall Street, Birmingham, England. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with Watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prizewinners of last Competition were

Mrs S. Radha Bai c/o B. B. Prasad Esq., Colonelganj, Kaliasthan, Allahabad, U. P., India.

Mr. M. Laul De. De Parah Lane. Chinsurah Hooghly Bengal India

TIRED.

WORN-OUT AND RUN DOWN,



That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason devoid of energy or ambition; nights are passed sleeplessly. The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking at the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

In Neurasthenia and the impotance of old age this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored.

These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price per bottle of 40 pills, Rs. 2; 3 bottles Rs. 5-8, V. P. 4 annas extra.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY, DEPT. B. M.,
155, Jumma Musjid, Market.

THE BEST SOAP FOR INDIA.

A bath with Arbos Camphor Soap is a boon to the residents of India.

It is disinfective and has a marvellous effect on itches, ring-worms, etc.

CAN BE HAD AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Sole Agent.—T. HARA
73-75, Nagdevi Street,
BOMBAY.

Sub Agents.—A. H. NASER & Co., No 2, Peerbhoy Building, Princess St.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

DISPUTE OVER A SIRPECH.

THE STORY OF VALUABLE EMERALD.

AISHABAI WIDOW OF HAJI AHMED HASSUN, APPELLANT *v* CHANDULAL KHUSALJI A FIRM. RESPONDENTS.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.)

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Macleod.

The facts of the case are that on the 29th January, 1904, the defendants, who are the respondents in the present appeal, pledged with one Haji Ahmed Hassum, the husband of the appellant, a Sirpech Ornament, to secure repayment of Rs. 65,000 advanced to them at interest at the rate of 8 1/4 per cent. per annum. On the same day a document was executed by the defendant setting out the terms on which the Sirpech was pledged and a promissory note was signed for Rs. 65,000. One of the terms of the document was that if the defendants wanted to sell the ornament then they could get it from Haji Ahmed on signing a receipt for it. In 1906 an emerald out of the Sirpech was sent to Europe through Messrs. Wallace & Co. Towards the end of 1906 it was known in Bombay that the Amir of Afghanistan was going to pay a visit to Bombay and as all the offers received in Europe were far below the defendants' limit Haji Ahmed thought that the Amir might buy the emerald at some price far above what had been offered in England. Haji Ahmed asked the defendants to get it back from England in order that it might be ready to be shown to the Amir. The defendants alleged that in order to induce them to recall the emerald from England Haji Ahmed on the 5th December 1906 put his signature to a document whereby he agreed that if the Sirpech was sold to the Amir, whatever sum it fetched in excess of the amount due to him should be divided equally between Haji Ahmed and the defendants; but that if the Sirpech was not sold to the Amir then after the emerald came back from England Haji Ahmed would not charge any interest on the loan from the date on which the emerald came back.

On the 1st January 1907, the account between Haji Ahmed and the defendants was made up and a fresh promissory note for Rs. 78,733-7-3 with interest at 8 1/4 per cent. was signed by the defendants. The emerald came back from England on the 9th January 1907 but the Amir did not buy the Sirpech. Thereafter many attempts to sell it were made, the defendants obtaining the Sirpech from Haji Ahmed on signing Jangad receipts. The last of such receipts was dated 4th November 1910. The emerald was then sold through Messrs. Tawker & Co. of Madras and the sale proceeds were received and credited to the defendant's account in July 1912. Thereafter Haji Ahmed died leaving the Plaintiff, Aishabai his widow, executrix of his will. In September 1913 Aishabai sold the remainder of the Sirpech and then filed the present suit seeking to recover from the defendants Rs. 34,367.2.6 as balance remaining due to Haji Ahmed's estate by the defendants

His Lordship Mr. Justice Macleod dismissed the plaintiffs' suit with costs. He held that the Jangad receipts signed by the defendants did not amount to acknowledgements of the defendants' personal liability under S. 19 of the Limitation Act and that therefore plaintiffs' claim was barred by limitation.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Kanga appeared for the appellant.

Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Desai appeared for the respondents.

After hearing arguments their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs. Their Lordships felt satisfied that the learned judge in the lower court was right in holding the document of the 5th December 1906 to be genuine. And the plaintiff had admitted that if interest were not calculated from 9th January 1907 the account would be against her. Their Lordships, therefore, thought it unnecessary to enter upon and decide the question of limitation.

Attorneys for the appellant Smetham Byrne & Co.

Attorneys for the respondents Dikshit and Purshotamrai.

MINOR'S APPEAL.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE MATTER OF GUARDIAN & WARDS' ACT. TYABALI ABDULALY APPELLANT *v.* ADAMJEE RAJBHAI, RESPONDENT.

This was an appeal from the order of Mr. Justice Macleod, holding that the appellant Tyabali was a minor and appointing Adamji Rajbhai, the respondent the guardian of his person overruling the contention of Tyabali in the lower court that he was a major.

The facts gave rise to an interesting question—whether a person who had been held a minor by the order of a lower court could appeal against this order himself without a next friend.

Mr. Davar, who appeared for the respondent, raised a preliminary point that under Order 32 rules 1 and 2 he could not, and that the defendant could apply for the suit to be taken off the file if not filed by a next friend. In reply to His Lordship the Chief Justice, who remarked that this order applied to institution of suits and not appeals, Mr. Davar referred to Ord. 22 r. 11 and submitted that by analogy the same procedure should be made applicable to appeals.

His Lordship the Chief Justice pointed out that Ord. 22 dealt with death, marriage and insolvency of parties and referred to s. 141 of the Civil Procedure Code, which provided that procedure relating to suits should be followed in all proceedings in any Court of Civil jurisdiction.

Mr. Desai, who appeared, for the appellant, contended that Ord 32 r. 1 & 2 applied only where it was finally, decided that a person filing a suit was a minor. To apply this rule to the present case would be to treat the finding of the lower court that the appellant was a minor, as final, whereas it was precisely against that finding that they were now appealing and so the order was still *sub-judice*.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal & ordered the respondent's costs to come out of the estate.

Attorneys for the appellant Messrs. Wadia Ghandi & Co.

Attorneys for the respondents Messrs. Patell v. Ezekiel.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST AN HONORARY MAGISTRATE.

MAGANBHAI CHATURBHAI v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Beaman and Heaton.)

This was an application made to the High Court by Mr. S. G. Velinkar, instructed by Mr. Ratanlal, to grant a rule.

The applicant Muljibhai in his petition stated that he was a resident of Kaira, and that he was an Inamdar, a member of the Taluka and the District Boards, a Municipal Councillor and an Honorary Magistrate. On a report made against him by Mr. Pegge, Circle Inspector of Nadiad, Mr. Milan, Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Kaira, an inquiry was held into certain allegations made against him by Mr. Pegge.

Mr. Pegge in his report stated that the petitioner was a man of bad character; that he caused thefts to be committed, and harboured thieves. He also exorted money and caused mischief. He was a man of desperate and dangerous character, and he should not be allowed to remain at liberty.

The First Class Magistrate of Kaira, on the report of Mr. Pegge, held an inquiry, during which forty witnesses were examined in support of the allegations, while 41 witnesses were examined on behalf of the petitioner to establish his respectability and good character. The First Class Magistrate then directed, the petitioner to execute a bond for Rs. 5,000 for himself and furnish two sureties of known respectability to the extent of Rs. 2,500 each. He also directed that the petitioner should maintain good behaviour for one year.

Against the above order, the petitioner applied to the District Magistrate, who rejected the appeal. The petitioner then came to the High Court.

It was said that this was a matter of enmity between two factions at Kaira, and that the inquiry held by the Inspector was irregular and onesided.

Their Lordships granted a rule.

CAUSE LIST.

Board for Thursday the 17th of Nov. 1914.
Before the Hon. the Chief Justice the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar
In the Division Court No. 52.
Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

40-14—344-12—Bhimji and Co Kanji Hirji v Narotam Anandi Man H M and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
For consent decree.

962-13—S A Tyabjee (for a pauper) Keshav Nathoo Kolvankar v Bhagwant Shankar Sinde and anr In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Matrimonial suit.

859-14—Patell and Ez. Deborah Esther Somake v Barooke Joseph Henry Somake Somake.

Short causes.

969-14—Mulla and M C Varhaid and Co a firm v. Khalil bin Mahomed Mishari Payne and Co., Part Heard.

1046-14—Edgelow G W and Co., Messrs. Carrimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., a firm v. Hassanalli Lullemanji Payne and Co. As Part Heard 10-11-14.

1088-14—Mans H M & Co Ramjan Nagdaji v Usman Narsoo alias Usman Narsudin Jamsetji R and D.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

754-14—Tyabji D. and Co., The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Devidas Vandravandas

846-14—Payne and Co. The Official Assignee of Bombay and anr v. Leonard Rosenthal and Freres a firm.

REFERENCE.

4-06—E. F. Nicholas in re Government v. Lady Mankorebai Widow and ors. Smetham B. and Co., Part Heard 9-11-14 Daphtary F and D.

SHORT CAUSE.

1009-14—Payne and Co., Pallonji Edulji and Son a firm v. Bapuji Dossabhoy Patel Shroff D. and D.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

883-14—Craigie B and C., The Textile Manfg. Co., Ltd., and anr. v. Turner Morrison and Co., Ltd., Little and Co.

865-14—Graigie B and C., Lyon Lord and Co., Ltd., v. Damji Versey, Deph. F. and D.

LONG CAUSES.

1038-13—Mehta D and L, Kuppa Dolla and Co., a firm, v. Parvatibai Widow and anr. Malvi, H M and R.

304-14—Mehta D & L, Kuppa Dolla and Co., a firm, Parvatibai Widow and anr. Malvi H M & R. Part Heard 5-10-14.

385-14—Bhaishanker K & G, Kasturbai Widow v. Rambai Widow, Tyabji D. and Co.

182-14—Edgelow G W & Co., Bhaichand Kallianchand Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar and ors. v. Tyabji D and Co. Motichand and D Daphtary F and D.

357-14—Nadirshaw & D Haji Gulam Hoosein Haji Moosa, v. Haji Ebrahim Tyeb and anr. Raghavaya N and Co.

348-14—Khunderao L and M, Ramchandra Kondaji Kaduskar v. Luxmibai Widow and anr. Smetham B and Co.

278-13—Tyabji D and Co., Venilal Vijbhukhandas a firm v. Vithaldas Jaikissondas and Co., a firm, Madhavjee K. and C.

354-14—Jehangir S M & H, Hemaji Vejechand, a firm, v. Bhana Rupaji and anr. Jamsetji R. and D.

627-14—Ardeshir H D and Co., Champsey Ghella and anr. v. Dwarkadas Laloobhoy and anr. Sunderdas and Co.

667-14—Mutubhai J and M, Govind Tukaram Shivalkar v. Vithal Ramji Arekar and ors. Dastur and Co.

363-13—Daphtary F and D, Vithaldas Kalianji Kapadia v. Kaliandas Gopaldas and anr. Motichand and D.

313-14—Edgelow G W and Co., Messrs Garlick and Co., a firm, v. Messrs Sha Wallace and Co., a firm, Little and Co.

250-14—The B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co., v. Samalbhai Nathoobhai, a firm, Bhai R and G Captain and V. between the defts.

559-13—Unwalla R P, Govind Budhaji v. Laxman Sakroji Shroff D and D.

SHIPPING.

Wednesday, November 11th.

S. S. Jinsen Maru—The N. Y. K. steamer Jinsen Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 10th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

Colenso	Branton	J. Finlay & Co.
Arnasco	Booth	J. Finlay & Co
Clan MacAlister	Taylor	J. Finlay & Co
Shinshiku Maru	Sourekawa	O. S. K. & Co.
Sutton Hall	Crawford	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCKS.

Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. Co
Ranee	King	P. & O. Co
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Chusatais	Hill	M. M. & Co
Morvada	Farquharson	M. M. & Co
Baron Balfour	Symonds	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Leslie	Henderson	J. Finlay & Co.
Hidalgo	Harbord	J. Finlay & Co
Kirin Maru	Nakano	N. Y. K. & Co.
Olympia	Henderson	W. & A. G. & Co.
Firenze	Merlo	Italian S. N. Co

H. W. P. D.

Irrawadi	Goolam	B. O. S. N Co
Nettravati	Aboobuker	
Bahaduri	Mahomed	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Angus	Loyzelle	Andrew Yule & Co
Ares	Rawes	W. & A. G. & Co
Benlomond	Webster	W. & A. G. Co
Brazilana	Snowdon	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Macphee	Ady	
Chusatais	Rice	M M. & Co
Caithness	Riddell	
City of York	Wilson	K. N & Co
Earl of Douglas	Reed	W. & A. G. & Co
Grenadine	Taylor	
Hemedan	Mourad	M. M. & Co
Hadatis	Brown	
Hindoo	Pearson	
Homayun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Heliae	Sug	F. F. Campbell & Co
Ikenus	Carey	
Inverness	Venus	Andrew Yule & Co
Jeddah	Tornel	T. M. & Co
Jockaley Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Matunsad	Paulsen	K. N. & Co
Meteor	Rommerson	W. & A. G. & Co
Queen Maud	Howes	Ewart Latham & Co
Rajput	Thompson	T. Morrison & Co
Ruard Nandrook	Hunn	
Socotra	Williams	Dock Manager
Salsette	Vine	P. & O. Co
Singa	Reid	Shaw Wallace
Shura	Bryn	M. M. & Co
Shwedagon	Creagh	
Thallotis	Brown	
Waddon	Peterson	W. & A. G. & Co.

The ball drops at Prince's Dock at 8h. 38m. a.m., Indian Standard Time, corresponding to exactly 3h. a.m. Greenwich mean time.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to drop regularly at 2 p.m., of the Indian Standard Time or 8h. 30m. 0s. a.m., of Greenwich mean time.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sutton Hall (s) 2,090 cwts. kardee oil cake, T. Morrison and Co.; 100 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 1,500 cwts. myrabolums, M. H. Dehdashti; 2,002 cwts. ground nut and kardee cake, Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co.

Olympia (s) 100 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode and Sons; 58 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 130 bales cotton waste, N. Dwarkadas and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 100 cwts. cashew nuts, R. Jivandas and Co.; 150 cwts. jinjilly seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia (s) 65 bales cow hides, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 21 bales cow hides, 15 bales goat skins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 11 bales cow hides, 49 bales goat and sheep skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 5 bales cow hides, V. Esmail and Co.; 28 cwts. indigo, The Bombay Co.; 30 cwts. gum arabic, A. Laduck; 30 cwts. deer horns, 9 cwts. cardamoms, E. Mahomed; 700 cwts. linseed, A. Laduck; 1,140 cwts. mowra seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo (s) 3,000 cwts. ground nut oil cake, T. Morrison and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Firenze (s) 156 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 20 imperial gallons essential oil, Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers; 650 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta (s) 2,000 bales cotton twlet, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 200 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

Banca (s) 50 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Kirin Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta (s) 2,000 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 300 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 350 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Banca (s) 28 cwts. jardaloo, S. Hansraj.

Kirin Maru (s) 800 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Kirin Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Kirin Maru (s) 200 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

Shinchiku Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

FOR TAMSUI.

Malta (s) 34 cases opium, P. and O. S. N. Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. City of York from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co.—187 bales 156 cases cotton yarn, 1 truss 855 bales 1,225 cases cotton goods, 34 cases 4 bales woollen goods, 11 bales 23 cases cotton and woollen goods, 7 cases cotton and artificial silk goods, 3 cases cotton and linen goods, 6 cases linen goods, 5 bales flax canvas, 1 case wool, 75 trusses hasiams, 80 kegs 100 bags bicarbonate soda, 232 drums caustic soda, 150 kegs soda crystals, 50 drums sulphide sodium, 20 cases carbonate of ammonia 250 kegs sulphate of copper, 37 casks zinc chloride, 167 drums magnesium chloride, 550 bags epsom salt, 100 bags glauber salt, 10 bags dextrine, 20 cases glycerine, 66 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 160 casks tiles, 550 crates bottles, 99 packages scrap glass, 200 cases window glass, 15 cases plate glass, 4 cases glass globes, 60 casks resin size, 20 cases gum tragasol, 16 cases oil cloth, 2,326 casks china clay, 4 cases locks, 60 cases ale, 55 cases stout, 50 cases beer, 450 cases brandy, 762 drums oil, 6 barrels olive, 20 drums 12 cases lubricating oil, 190 tons coal, 110 bales old newspaper, 262 bales 2 cases paper, 12,468 bags 1,000 baskets potatoes, 108 cases provisions and oilman's stores, 259 cases colours, 1,984 kegs 1 cask paint, 1 case varnish, 5 barrels grease, 150 barrels tallow, 5 casks sealing wax, 1,660 boxes 559 cases 14 bundles 8 packages soap.

S. S. Firenze from Genoa, Agents Maritima Italiana.—7 cases watches, 10 bales silk waste, 34 cases silk waste yarn, 14 cases silk worm eggs, 30 bales cotton, 34 cases piece-goods, 96 cases mixed piece-goods, 125 bales A. P. goods G. shirtings, 1,000 chests 9,591 bags potatoes, 50 barrels, cement, 6 cases cigarettes, 603 cases brandy, 50 cases cognac, 193 cases liquor, 55 cases 1 barrel wine, 1 case confectionery, 1 case oil, 33 cases 3 casks olive oil, 7 cases drugs, 2 cases saffron, 15 cases cochiniel, 70 bags sumac, 50 barrels pomice stones, 50 cases paper, 92 bags gum arabic, 19 bags gum myrah, 4 bales hides, 600 bags almonds, 12 cases lemons, 2 barrels, fruits, 6 tubs 21 cases provisions and oilman's stores, 95 cases condensed milk, 8 bags M. seed.

S. S. Clan from P. Sumboc Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—4,561 tons kerosine oil in bulk.

PHŪL-NĀNĀ
Regd

A Bouquet of India's Choicest Flowers

AN entrancing perfume blending all the choicest scents of an Indian Garden into one harmony of fragrance, "Phūl-Nānā" is enticing and powerful yet not cloying. Try it and enjoy this luxury in sweet smells.

"Phūl-Nānā" has also a most complete range of toilet accessories, such as Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Face Powder, Dentifrice, Bath Crystals, Soap, Brilliantine, Toilet Cream, Sachets and Cachous. Each of these articles is the most perfect of its kind in use and all possess the exquisite fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists & Bazaars

Beware of worthless imitations; insist on the original made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON,
Distillers of Perfume,
Newgate St., London, E.C.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 80,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOAN, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION
Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA.
Manager.

SANJIVANI PILLS.

Best Tonic

BOTH FOR YOUNG & OLD.

A trial bottle free

SAPAT & Co.

Chemists,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,000.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low % No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretaries and Treasurers

WAR SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

***NOTE.*—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS AND MEN proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent. on our usual prices on WATCHES.**

WAR WATCHES

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

We have been suppliers of watches for use in time of war for the past half century nearly, and it is back to The Afghan War that we can trace our name as being the original suppliers of The Campaign Pocket Watch. A strong, durable and accurate marker of time, whose name other dealers have since thought fit to borrow, thus sincerely flattering us.

Price of our original Campaign Watch is, Nickel Rs. 25 Silver, Crystal face, Rs. 35; Hunting or Half-hunting, Rs. 45. Gold Rs. 200. Half-hunting, Rs. 225; Hunting, Rs. 235.

MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH.

The best handy timekeeper for Officers, of all grades when on active service is The Military Model Wrist Watch. Round in shape and protected by a leather wristlet, it can be referred to quickly, and unlike the Fancy Wristlet Watches which sit on straps and are ornamentally suitable for private life, this model is essentially strong and it is impermeable to rain, dust or perspiration which attacks the polished steel parts. The ordinary wrist watches are quite suitable for District work but The Military Model is THE WATCH for WAR use being DURABLE and ACCURATE under extreme climatic conditions.

Nickel, Rs. 32. Silver, 37-8. Gold, Rs. 170.

THE "IDEAL" WATCH.

May be termed an open watch. It looks neat, light and attractive; sits close on the wrist and is the watch par excellence of its kind on the point of quality.

Nickel, Rs. 32. Silver, Rs. 37-8. Gold, Rs. 160.

THE IMPERMEABLE WATCH.

Gives protection from rain, dust and perspiration because it has a screw-out movement. Obviates risk of every kind.

Silver, Rs. 40. Gold, Rs. 125.

THE WALTHAM WRIST WATCH.

The enviable record attained by the Waltham Watch Company is an absolute guarantee against any defect of material or construction.

Metal, Rs. 40. Silver, Rs. 47-8. Rolled-Gold, Rs. 60.

For any of the abovementioned watches fitted with luminous figures and hands.

Rs. 10 *extra.*

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 8-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel H. Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding.

November 12.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending November 14th.—Corpl. R. Ellis.
2. Riding School for all members daily from 7-15 a.m.
3. To-day, Thursday evening the 12th instant, there will be an advanced equitation drill for Officers, N. C. Officers, and members of the Corps at 5-30 p.m., at the Riding School. Dress, Drill, Order, Khaki with arms.
4. Drills.—There will be drill for all recruits at Santa Cruz on Saturday the 14th instant. Dress.—Khaki with arms. Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-7 p.m.
5. Rifle Range.—The Rifle Range at Santa Cruz is reserved on Saturday afternoon for "C" Troop. Trained Volunteers Course. Sergt. H. F. Lodge will detail the men who are to attend. Sunday morning the range is reserved for Recruits of the current season, who have not finished their recruits course.
6. The following gentleman having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "C" Troops:—
   Mr. William James Dunne.
   R. A. SPENCE, Lieut.,
   Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V. D. Commanding.

November 11.

414. Leave.—No. 1618, Gunner F. J. Cowderoy has been granted leave for three weeks from 14th instant.
415. Resignation.—The undernamed having been permitted to resign is struck off the strength of the Corps from 7th November 1914:—
   No. 173 Sapper V. Mayberry E. E. Company.
411. Parades.—Morse Signalling Class Commences on Friday 13th inst., at 7 a.m., outside Commercial Gymkhana Gate. Saturday 14th instant.—Drill and Fort Manning Mahaluxmi; Parade outside Grant Road Station 4-40 p.m.
   Note:—There will not be a 15 pr. parade at Head-quarters on Saturday afternoon.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

November 12.

947. Company parades for the week ending November 14:—
   "A" Company, on Thursday at 5-30 p.m.
   "B" Company, Thursday, at 7 a.m.,
   Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters, Friday.
   Recruits and Reserve.—Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.
   Khaki Shirts and Shorts or uniform must be worn at Company drills. Recruits who have not drawn their uniform should parade in Mufti.
   "C" Company Friday at 6-15 p.m.
   "D" Company, Thursday at 6 p.m.
   Signallers.—Until further notice, Cyclist Signallers will parade on Thursday and Friday at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7 a.m., prompt. Dress.—Mufti.
   "G" Company, Thursday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
   Recruits, Wednesday, Thursday at 6 p.m. at the Gymkhana.
   Head-Quarters.
   Special Reserve attached to "G" Company will parade with the recruits of "G" Company, on the abovementioned days.
   Companies to be instructed in accordance with Schedule of Training.
   I. Motor Reserve parade on Thursday, at 6-30 p.m., Dress.—Mufti.
   II. Semaphore Signalling Class. Adult Companies every evening except Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.
948. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
   Friday 13th instant. "H" Company Class Firing.
   Saturday 14th instant, "C" Company, Class Firing.
   Sunday 15th instant, "B" Company Class Firing.
   Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Officers Commanding Companies will please detail one N. C. Officer for range duty with their recruits.
904. Instruction Officers.—The Parade for this purpose will take place until further orders at Head-Quarters on Tuesdays and Wednesdays only. Time and dress as before. Officers should make every effort to attend.
882. Clothing.—Regimental Order No. 832 of 26-9-14, is republished for information:—The Clothing Stores will be open for issue of clothing from 5-30 to 7 p.m., daily except Saturdays.
950. Arms. All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to the Armoury at once.
932. Officers, N. C. Officers and men of Bo. Vol. Rifles are requested to forward to Head-Quarters any Magazines or other publications of recent date which are no longer required, in order that same may be sent to members of Corps now serving in East Africa. These will be forward by Adjutant to their destination.
953. Leaflets on Advance, Flank and Rear Guards are now available at Head-Quarters for distribution. They should be carefully followed in carrying out the Syllabus of Training already issued.
954. Leave.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to grant leave of absence to No. 4636 Vol. F. F. Thomas, "F" Company from 7th November 1914 to 6th February 1915.

(Sd.) F. A. SILK, 2nd Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m., on Thursday, the 12th November 1914.

March.—"The Territorials." .....Blakenberg.
Overture.—"Morning, Noon and Night." Suppe
Valse.—"The Druids Prayer." .....Yavson.
Selection.—"Haddon Hall." .....Sullivan.
Dance.—"In the Shadows." .....Finck.
Potpouri.—"Melodious Memories." .....Finck.

GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR."

BOMBAY AND PERSIA AND ARAB STEAMERS.

The following steamers have sailed from Jeddah with returning pilgrims from the Hejaz:—The Bahrein, Islami and Alavi.

BOMANJI DINSH W PETIT PARSEE HOSPITAL.

Additional contributions amounting to Rs. 539 have been received by the above Hospital making a total of Rs. 2,664,991-9-9 up to November 10th, 1914.

LADY HARDINGE WAR HOSPITAL.

There was another private view at the Lady Hardinge War Hospital yesterday evening this time for the benefit of purdah ladies. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon was present, and a large number of ladies were shown over the hospital.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

The daily mortality returns for the 24 hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, shows that there was one death from plague, but no new attacks of either plague, cholera or small-pox. The total number of deaths was 71, as compared with 68 and 89 on the same day the two preceding years. Of the 1,90[illegible] rats caught by the municipal ratcatchers only one was found to be plague-infected.

MISSING SERVANTS.

M. C. Tolkowsky, a Belgian diamond merchant, residing at Warden Road, has reported to the police the theft by his two servants, both Arab Jews, of Rs. 80 in notes and a gold watch and chain valued at Rs. 150, belonging to himself, and of Rs. 75 belonging to his friend Sidelsky, a Russian, diamond merchant, who resided with him. The two servants have disappeared.

BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.

The tournament under the auspices of this club will commence with the B Class on the 21st instant. The A Class will commence playing a week or so later, but from to-day there is to be a match of best out of nine games for a stake of Rs. 500 deposited with the Secretaries to be played in the club room between Dr. DaCunha of Bombay and Mr. Khadahar of Sangli. Non-members will be admitted on presenting their cards to the Secretaries. The play will last from 5 to 8 p.m.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

The following telegram was received by Mr. Hajee Yoosof Hajee Esmail Sobani, President, Anjuman-i-Islam, from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy:—"The Viceroy sends his thanks to the members of the Anjumai-Islam Bombay for their loyal assurances. His confidence in Indian Moslems' loyalty has always been complete and it is most gratifying to find how fully it was justified."

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The following notification has been issued:—

Special attention must be paid by all officers regarding plain language used in private telegrams. The wording must be such as to make the meaning perfectly clear to anyone. It is not sufficient to use English words. The words must denote the full meaning of the message. Messages which are not intelligible and have been wrongly accepted at an office of origin should be stoped in transmission at an intermediate or terminal office.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The annual meeting of the general board of the B. D. Petit Parsi General Hospital was held yesterday evening in the office of the honorary secretary Mr J. B. Petit, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy presiding.

Mr. J. B. Petit presented the annual report (which has already been published) to the meeting. On the motion of Mr. Merwanji M. Cama, seconded by Dr. K. E. Engineer, the report was approved and adopted. Mr. S. B Billimoria and Mr. R. K. Modi were appointed honorary auditors for the ensuing year and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

A BOMBAY WEDDING.

The Waudby Road U. F. Church was the scene of a pretty wedding on Tuesday morning when Mr. Andrew Geddis, son of Mr. Andrew Geddis, Edinburgh and Miss Gunn, daughter of Dr. Alexander Gunn, M.D., Edinburgh were allied in holy matrimony. The bride was attired in a beautiful gown of white satin trimmed with lace and chiffon, and a full court train of satin lined with chiffon; she wore a tulle veil embroidered with true lovers-knots, and carried an exquisite bouquet of white roses and lilies, and was given away by Mr. N. N. Wadia. The bridegroom was supported by Mr. John N. Hardie. Two charming little damsels, Evelyn Webb and Joyce Rose, acted as bridesmaids, and they looked sweet and charming in lace and net frocks with pale pink sashes, and quaint lace hats to match, and carried bunches of pink roses. They wore coral and gold necklaces, the gifts of the bridegroom. Miss McHattie presided most ably at the organ. The Rev. R. M. Gray conducted the service, at the close of which the bride and bridegroom left the church to the strains of the "Wedding March." A reception was afterwards held at "Strachey House," Mr. Wadia's residence in Bombay. In the absence of Mrs. Wadia at Home, Mrs. Glenn Liston acted as hostess.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Pandit charged Baboo Madanlal Krishendas, a jewellery broker, with criminal breach of trust in respect of of goods, valued at Rs. 1,885. Mr. V. F. Vicaji defended the accused.

The charge against the accused was that on the 10th of August last he went to the shop of a jewellery named Kesturchand Kelanchand, at Javeri Bazaar, and took away 38 strings of pearls, saying he wanted them for some clients. Subsequently he returned 19 of these and took away 20 of another sort, promising to pay the money on a certain date. He however, failed to do so, and when pressed for payment, he suddenly disappeared. He was subsequently arrested at Benares, and brought down to Bombay.

The accused was also charged with cheating Luxmichand Panachand under similar circumstances in respect of jewellery valued at Rs. 409.

The further hearing was adjourned.

WANTED A DRINK

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, yesterday, a Mahomedan, named Ahmed Mahomed, was charged with causing grievous hurt to Ranchhor Rama, a Hindu. On Tuesday night the complainant was near the Parsi Statue, when the accused who was an absolute stranger to him, suddenly accosted him and asked him for money for drinks. The complainant refused to comply with the demand, whereupon the accused assaulted him with a stick breaking his left arm, and inflicting other injuries. The accused then took to his heels, but was subsequently arrested. He was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

VALLEY OF DEATH CHARGE.

PRUSSIAN GUARDS CUT UP BY FRENCH GUNS.

Details of a sanguinary battle in the Suippe valley some time ago are published by the "Telegraaf," wrote the "Daily News and Leader" correspondent from Amsterdam on October 8. They show the heavy losses the Prussian Guard suffered.

French troops made a counter-attack to movements of the Prussians, who intended to destroy the Rheims to Verdun railway line.

While the French cavalry was advancing on Auberive, a small village on the Suippe, infantry built barricades in the streets of the town of Suippe, and brought up a few mitrailleuses into good positions. Then artillery was sent to Auberive, followed by cavalry.

Informed of these movements, a regiment of the Death's Head Hussars tried to cut off the French artillery. Across the newly ploughed acres the hussars stormed, and suddenly appeared on the left flank of the French artillery. It was a critical moment, and it seemed as if the cavalry would be among the artillery before the latter would have time to bring their guns into action.

LIKE A HURRICANE.

The Germans came so close to the French that the latter could hear each of the German commands. But with quick and cool commands from the French officers, the batteries whirled round and came into position. Like a hurricane the hussars approached up to 300 yards, their lances pointed downwards. Two hundred yards from the artillery position they still galloped forward. Suddenly the French command fell: "Pointez! Feu!"

"It was high time," one of the eye-witnesses said later. "We could see through the dense blue smoke the horses rearing in the broken line. The officers tried to pull their men together. A second salvo of our batteries sealed the fate of the riders."

The French artillery did not look at their work, they continued their advance to Saint Hilaire le Grand, where they joined the French cavalry, which was already slowly retreating from Auberive

DEADLY INFANTRY FIRE.

The guns were greeted with wild enthusiasm. Again they took up positions, but this time with less success. The German guns, favourably posted, opened a terrible cannonade. At last the infantry arrived from Suippe, and the position of the Germans became critical. They had lost one of their best cavalry regiments, and now ran the risk of being destroyed between the French infantry and cavalry.

At this critical moment the Prussian Guard again showed their notorious defiance of death. While the greater part of the German army retreated towards Rheims a regiment of German Infantry of the Guard attacked the French infantry. Five times the Germans advanced and nearly all the crack regiments were annihilated. After the fifth assault the remainder turned their rifles downwards—a sign of surrender. Hardly 100 of the whole regiment remained. All were wounded. They had lost about 3,000 men.

RUPTURED SPLEEN.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue yesterday touching the death of a Hindu male, name unknown, aged about 25 years. The body of the deceased was found lying on the "otta" of a sugar godown in Kazi Syed Street. A post-mortem examination was subsequently made by Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, who found the deceased's spleen was ruptured. Dr. Powell further said the spleen was very large and very soft as the result of malaria, and he was of opinion that a very slight force or deceased's own movement such as straining or forcible coughing would suffice to rupture it. There were no marks of violence on the body.

A "buttackie" was beaten, but the body of the deceased, who was attired in a "dhotar" and "pyran", could not be identified. A verdict of death from accidental rupture of the spleen, which was enlarged and softened owing to malaria, was recorded.

THE SOUL OF BELGIUM.

UNITY IN SUFFERING.

It may seem cold comfort to say so just now, but out of her tribulations modern Belgium is gaining a national soul. And that was what she lacked, writes Sir James Yoxall, M.P., in the "Daily News and Leader." Seven million people had gained a whole world of commerce and comfort, but not a national soul. Ease and cosiness prevailed, but not national unity, and still less national identity. To-day there is a national unity in devotion to freedom, in patriotic suffering, in common and daily heroism and resolve.

Athens, Sparta, Switzerland, Scotland—even a small land must gain a great history before its people can be great. Modern Belgium, small, packed with people, neutralised, and less than a century old as a State, has had little chance to write noble chapters of history until lately. Prosperous, cosy, self-coddled, and materialistic, though notably Roman Catholic, she figured as round and stout and well-dressed, like her typical citizens. Now she knows the "shapes that come not at an earthly call." The Holy Grail of freedom, the battle against oncoming heathen, and the Table Round of council in high moments of decision have now been hers. Tenderly we may say that invasion for her has been as a crucible, and David's defiance of the huge Philistine as a mould. New-cast, she emerges, and presently will become, industrious, comfortable, and rich again, but with something gallant end ethereal added—the "immortal garland" that her brows have lacked hitherto.

And this is not to forget that there had been a famous ancient Belgium, which Cæsar and Tacitus extolled as a seat of strength and courage; which later gave a King to Jerusalem and a monarch to Constantinople; which Dante and Petrarch knew to eclipse even Italy in the industry and wealth of her city communes. It shone like a beacon of civilisation, while her greater neighbours, France and Germany, lay dark—as dark as her neighbour Prussia has been lying again (in true civilisation and moral value) these last twenty years. But that ancient Belgium fell from national grace, became a mere province, lost her wealth, her commerce and industry, and even her vigour. Spain and Burgundy, Austria and France made her plains the battle-ground of Europe even then, warring for her and upon her; her people watching, ruining, and submitting to successive foreign masters the while.

THE PLACE DES MARTYRS.

Again and again she revolted, but feebly; her efforts for freedom were flashes in the pan. Even the news of the French Revolution did not adequately nerve her, though "bliss was it in that dawn to be alive." It is not wonderful that Napoleon mastered her, and that in 1801 she became an integral part of France. But Belgians were not united even in the year and effort of Waterloo. Many an Englishman, fresh from visiting that battlefield, has fleered at the little Belgian soldiers in their queer-looking uniforms, as he saw them in Brussels streets; but 4,000 rank and file of their predecessors fell in the battles against Napoleon from June 15 to 19, in the year of Waterloo.

Yet the Powers allotted the little land as they pleased. In 1815 it was joined to the Crown of Holland, and not until 1830 did Belgium successfully endeavour to become a separate sovereign State. Even then she seemed to be an artificially instituted nation. The "scrap of paper" which confirmed and guaranteed her independence humiliated her in one way, for it seemed as if the Powers were dry-nursing a baby State, and hundreds of years servitude lay between her new existence and the splendid part of her past. Till the other day she lacked the monuments of national effort, the memories of national sacrifice, the inspiration of national derring-do; she was a well-fed, well-clad, comfortable body without a great soul. Paris and London are cities where here, there, and everywhere the very stones cry out with heroic inspiration; but Brussels, the modern Brussels, has lacked all that. The monument in the Place des Martyrs is not a very noble affair. The street-fighting "martyrs" hustled 10,000 Dutch troops out of the city, it is true, and there was some skirmishing and bombarding near Antwerp in 1830, but soon, as Talleyrand said, "Two gendarmes, France and England, interfered." Much Belgian blood had been shed, but not the blood of Belgian regulars, who then were under oath to Holland. A Belgian army got no chance to fight for La Patrie until last Bank Holiday, but they have been fighting very gallantly ever since.

THE SOUL OF KINGSHIP.

Even the Belgian kings had been uninspiring, until the other day. They came of no ancient dynasty, and the first Leopold was defeated by the Dutch at Hasselt and Louvain, so that the "two gendarmes" had to intervene again. Then Belgium fell upon years of ill-fortune, under Clericalism and dissolute Monarchy. Leopold II. was about as disreputable a figurehead as any nation could be shamed by. He inflicted the Congo blame upon her; he materialised and coarsened her; he protected public gambling at Ostend and Dinant. Moreover, he knuckled down to the Prussians; Antwerp almost became a colony of Germans, and only a few years ago one of Leopold's Ministers was reported to have said that if a German army marched through on its way to Paris, Belgium would not defend her territory, but would wait to see the result of the new Franco German war.

Had Leopold II. died two or three years earlier than he did, the Belgian Army would have been bigger and readier than it was last Bank Holiday, and such soul as there is in kingship would have been given to the nation sooner. But at last the Belgians have a King whom they can love and be proud of, as being heroic in council and brave in war. Modern Belgium endues her soul at last, and will count among the gallant small nations for ever; her sons "stirred up with high hopes of living to be brave men and worthy patriots, dear to God, and famous to all ages" throughout the future of a redeemed and magnified little land.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Amount previously asknowledged, Rs. 226,084; H. H. Rani Saheb of Gondal, Rs. 2,000; Jamnagar Branch, per Major Berthon:—People of Vadala, Rs. 101; People of Samana, Rs. 101; Mr. P. B. Junnarkar, Rs. 100; People of sundry villages, Rs. 685; total Rs. 987; per Major Pottinger, Cutch:—Superintendent of Post Offices Cutch Division, and Staff, Rs. 131; Mr H. M. Maccnar, Rs. 30; Subscribers below Rs. 30, Rs. 162; total Rs. 343; Women of Limbdi State, Rs. 340; per Treasury Officer, Palanpur:—Haidarkhanji Thakore of Terwada, Rs. 50; Salimkhanji Thakore of Terwada, Rs. 50; Thakores of Un. Rs. 89; W. K. Anandsinghji Thakore of Deodar, Rs. 51; Thakore of Bhangam, Rs. 27; Sums under Rs. 15, Rs. 22; total Rs. 289; Per Collector of Larkana:—Hindu and Mahomedan women of the Mehar Taluka, Rs. 749; Hindu and Mahomedan women of Larkana, Kambar Labdaria and Warah Talukas, Rs. 567; Hindu and Mahomedan women of Larkana Rs. 336; Hindu and Mahomedan women of the Menar Taluka of Dadu Taluka, Rs. 159; Women of the Ghar Canal District, Rs. 137; Hindu and Mahomedan women of Ratodero Taluka, Rs. 120; Family of Jan Mahomed Khuro Taluka Larkana, Rs. 75; Women of Larkana Taluka, Rs. 59; Mrs. B. E. Wacha, Rs. 50; Mrs. M. A. Mirza, Rs. 50; total Rs. 2,230; Proceeds of entertainment given by the Children of the B. N. S. Ry. School, Manmad, Rs. 60; Ladies of the Parish of Our Lady of the Rozary, Mazagon, Rs. 160; Children of St. Isabel's School, Mazagon, Rs. 15; Staff of Government Telegraph Store Depot, Bombay, Rs. 46; Shrimant C. S. Desai, Bijapur, Rs. 15; Mrs. R. Balsare, Nasik, Rs. 10; Mrs. Gajrabai Rao, Rs. 10; Mrs. Sarvottam Kantak, Rs. 10; A Parsi Lady, Rs. 10; Mr. D. Speirs, ss. "Arratoon Apcar", Rs. 45; Mr. Forrest, ss. "Islanda", Rs. 15; Mr. A. McDonald, ss. "Itaura", Rs. 15; Mr Duthie, ss. "Seadal", Rs. 10; Sums under Rs. 10, Rs. 24; Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, C. S. I., I. C. S., Rs. 150; H. H. Kuver Saheb of Patiala, Rs 300; per Lady Petit:—Mrs. R. D. Cooper, Rs. 101, Mrs. Burjorji M. Patell, Rs. 100, Misses Hormusji D. Judge, Rs. 50, Mrs. A. S. Narielwala, Rs. 50, M. M. B. Rs. 25, Mrs. R. P. Bharoocha, Rs. 25, Mrs. B. B. Kanga, Rs. 25, Mrs. J. P. Dastur, Rs. 25, Mrs. D. H. Patel, Rs. 25, Dr. M. J. Batliwalla, Rs 24, Mrs. Byramji Motiwalla, Rs. 20, R. N. B., Rs. 15, Sums under Rs. 15, Rs. 103, total Rs. 588, total Rs. 2,35,331.

Godhra Branch, Blankets, coats.

Surat Branch, Bidies, cigarettes, tobacco, bandages, cards, pyjamas, shirts, pillowcases.

Jamnagar Branch, Sweaters, shirts, sheets, towels etc.

Poona Branch, 9 cases, flyflaps, chutnies, books etc.

Ahmednagar (Cantonment) Branch, Dressing gowns, shirts, blankets, vests, games, cards etc.

People of Sawantwadi State, 22 doz. Jersies, 154 doz. Balaclava caps, 69 doz. socks, 1 doz. gloves.

Mrs. McPherson, Sweaters, socks, muffler.

J. M. Towels, mufflers, bandages.

H. H. the Jam Saheb, per Major Berthon, Jamnagar, 1 case containing rugs, shirts, books etc.

Mr. Subrao B. Nikam, per Col. Wodehouse, Kolhapur, 5,000 bidies.

Mrs. M. H. Pudumjee, Bidies and Betel nut.

Mr. J. A. Greenhalgh, 10,000 cigarettes.

Miss Goldney, Khandala, Cloth.

Mrs. L. C. Dyke, Aurangabad, 1 case, blankets, shawls, petticoats, and slippers.

Mrs. Ferrers, Blankets, quilts, jerseys, foodstuffs etc.

The khots of the Khed Taluka, 100 lbs. dry dates, 36 lbs. almonds.

The women of Bijapur, per Mrs. Kabraji, 7 cases, mattresses, rezais, vests, nightingales etc.

Per Mamlatdar of Dapoli, 6,000 Bidies, 255 pailies of Pohio.

Clothes, Boots and Shoes:—A Friend, Mrs. Sharman, Mrs. D. F. Stuart, Dacca; Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Busch, Mrs. Henderson, Madras (2 cases); Mrs. Wright, Cathedral Girls High School, Mrs. D. K. Shroff, A. M. A. J., Mr. J. N. Fraser.

Books and Magazines:—Mrs. Dr. Beale, St. Andrew's Church, Mr. B. J. A. Somake, Mrs Lilley, Miss D. Robertson, Mrs. Clarke, W. K., Mrs. Duxbury, Mr. D. M. Desai.

GIFTS VERY URGENTLY WANTED.

Cigarettes, "Scissors", "Akbar Khans", "Three Castles" etc., for British and Indian Troops.
Cigars, "Planters" etc.
Tobacco "Cake" or in tins.
Pipes, Wooden or clay (must be new).
Bidies, and Indian Tobacco.
Betel Nut.
Playing Cards (used or new).
Assorted Jams in tins.
Sweets.
Games, such as chess, draughts, dominoes, haima, mouth organs etc.
Books and Magazines.

AN URGENT DEMAND.

The Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund again draw attention to the *Urgent* call for cigarettes, cigars and tobacco; bidies and Indian tobacco, betel nut, pipes, playing cards, games, jams etc., for the troops from India now serving at the front.

BELGIAN WAR FUND DANCE.

The Bombay Branch of the ex-Soldiers' Society of India and Burma promoted a dance in aid of the Belgium War Relief Fund, which took place in the Town Hall last night, and was a most successful function. The members had worked hard for weeks beforehand selling tickets and the consequence was that there was a large attendance. The arrangements made by the joint secretaries, Messrs. G. A. Newby, G. Thompson and W. J. Pryke were excellent, and the large company spent a most enjoyable evening. The dance was under the patronage of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, the naval Commander-in-Chief and Lady Pierse and the Belgian, French, Russian and Japanese Consuls, who were all present. When Their Excellencies arrived the National Anthem was played. Their Excellencies and Rear-Admiral Lady and Miss Pierse took par in the first lancers. The Russian, Belgium, French and English National Anthems were played when the flags of those countries were raised.

MADRAS WAR FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

The total subscription in the Madras War Fund collected up to 6th November reached the fine amount of Rs. 19,22,499 equivalent to £128,166.

The Madras contributions to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, collected up to the same date are Rs. 5,62,428 equivalent to £37,495. The total sum of the joint contributions in the Madras Presidency amounts already to nearly Rs. 25 lakhs.

Messrs. Holts, of Liverpool, have entered into combined sailing arrangements with Straits Steamship Company. The result will be the building of a programme to develop the Bangkok-Borneo traffic.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE

PROPOSALS FOR SATURDAY'S MEETING.

A meeting of the Bombay University Senate will be held in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Saturday evening when consideration will be given to a proposal of Lieut.Col. S. E. Evans to amend from 1916 the form of certificate required from candidates for the matriculation examination so as to provide that he has satisfactorily completed the courses prescribed by the University in science, geography and vernacular (or optional English) and has passed an examination therein.

The Senate will also consider the desirability of introducing Indian History into the pass History Curriculum of the B. A. examination. There is a conflict of opinion on the question of what the papers should be and notices of several proposals have already been given.

The College Inspection Committee, in their last Report, commenting on the increase in the number of students, had observed that a large proportion of students was found to be unfit and their unpreparedness was especially marked in respect of their knowledge of English and they recommended that the standard of passing the examination in English should be raised. The Syndicate having considered this proposal have recommended to the senate to fix from 1916 the standard for passing in English at the Matriculation examination at 33 per cent in each of the two papers instead of 33 per cent. in the total of the two papers as at present.

This recommendation will also be considered at Saturday's meeting.

THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with great interest your article in your Monday's issue on the Bombay Stock Exchange, and you deserve the thanks of the mercantile community for bringing a glaring anomoly into public light.

But there is one aspect of the question that seems to have escaped notice,—that is the great depreciation brought about in the value of Government Paper and Corporation Bonds, as holders of stocks and shares finding the Bombay Stock Exchange in a state of suspension, have thrown on the market for realization the securities that there is a free market for. The Bombay Stock Exchange management have failed to display ude consideration for the financial well-being of the mercantile community; and the one result of their disastrous action has been to bring down the price of Government Paper to Rs. 89.8 and the Corporation Bonds to Rs. 95. This heavy depreciation in gilt-edged securities calls for prompt action from Government, and looking to the vast interests of the investing public and the credit of the Government, I appeal to H. E. the Governor or Bombay at once to appoint a commission of officials and non-officials to inquire into this matter; and I should suggest the names of the Accountant General, Bombay; the Chairmen of both the Chambers; the Chairman of the Bank of Bombay; the Chairman of the Associated Banks; Mr. D. E. Wacha; Mr. Dadiba Merwanji Dalal; and Mr. Manmohandas Ramji as the most competent gentlemen to serve on such a commission.—Yours, etc.,

ONLOOKER.

Nov. 11.

E. Ross Adjee (62), a Eurasian, with six previous convictions for which he had been sentenced to fifteen years' rigorous imprisonment on various charges from time to time since August 1885, pleaded guilty on Wednesday at the sixth Criminal Sessions of the Lower Burma Chief Court to the charges of dishonestly using as genuine on July 29, a forged document and having on the same date cheated Mr. Reinhardt of four or five rupees by representations made in respect of the above false document.

DADABHAI NOWROJI'S

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS.

This is the first attempt to bring under one cover an exhaustive and comprehensive collection of the speeches and writings of the venerable Indian patriot, Dadabhai Naoroji. The first part is a collection of his speeches and includes the addresses that he delivered before the Indian National Congress on the three occasions that he presided over that assembly; all the speeches that he delivered in the House of Commons and a selection of the speeches that he delivered from time to time in England and India. The second part includes all his statements to the Welby Commission, a number of papers relating to the admission of Indans to the Services and many other vital questions of Indian administration. The appendix contains, among others, the full text of his evidence before the Welby Commission, his statement to the Indian Currency Committee of 1898, his replies to the questions put to him by the Public Service Committee on East Indian Finance. Dadabhai has been in the active service of his motherland for over sixty years and during this long period he has been steadily and strenuously working for the good of his countrymen; it is hoped that his writings and speeches which are now presented in a handy volume will be welcomed by thousands of his admiring countrymen.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, November 12, 1914.

THE SAFETY OF THE SEAS.

Speaking at the Guildhall on Monday night the First Lord of the Admiralty, in a graphic sentence, depicted the remarkable extent to which Great Britain has been spared the more dreadful results of the war which have befallen her two nearest neighbours by her unchallenged enjoyment of the supremacy of the seas. "Eighty miles away," said Mr. Churchill, "the world's greatest battle is raging, and here we sit in this old hall as usual." No more elaborate phraseology could more tersely and more vividly bring home to the mind the beneficent results of the policy which has maintained British naval supremacy, a policy which Mr. Churchill, to his everlasting credit, has done so much to enforce, often against the foolish and blind economists of his own party. But it is not only that Britain herself has been saved from the horrors of an invasion, or the fear of it, but every outlying portion of the Empire has shared the serenity of safety derived from the command of the sea. Here in India it is not often realised to how great an extent we have been spared the privations and hardships, the absolute paralysis of trade and intercourse with the outer world, that might have befallen, had not successive governments patriotically made the sacrifices necessary to keep at bay the German menace. Our ships of trade come and go, the mail steamers bring us our letters and maintain almost unbroken our business intercourse with the outer world, excepting, of course, the enemy countries, and our transports are able to take, without fear of interference, to the seat of war thousands of miles away, that splendid contribution of magnificent troops, who, though but a small number in a vast army, are playing no mean part in the task of upholding the Imperial prestige and international morality and justice.

The exploits of an Emden or a Koenigsberg, disturbing as they may be for the time being, serve to accentuate the wonderful degree of security that we enjoy; in the first place because the career of the Emden is an exceptional example of brilliant daring and good fortune on the part of her captain, and, secondly, because we are able to measure by the brief period that she has existed as a disturbing factor the immunity we enjoy from those privations which a real or partial loss of the command of the sea would bring upon us. It is just two months since the Emden made her first sensational appearance in the Bay of Bengal, and it is true that in that period she succeeded in injuring our sea-borne trade to an extent that we would rather have been spared. But the notion that prevailed among unthinking people that she could continue for any prolonged period to defy the British navy was never justified. Her removal to waters further east, though it was marked by one of her most brilliant and audacious exploits, was in itself an announcement that the policing of Indian waters had become too strong to permit of a continuance of her raids on the mercantile marine of this country, and her subsequent disappearance into the Southern Pacific and prolonged silence made it clear that there was no further room for the display of her daring between here and the China seas. And the moment she gave,—a moment of rashness which her skipper must have afterwards regretted,—an indication of her whereabouts she was pounced upon and finished. The game of lurking in hidden waters and coming out at intervals in disguise is a safer one than that of tampering with cables. A fault on a cable can be very quickly located and a cable station is a dangerous place of which to come within sighting distance. It is to this rashness that the Emden owes the disastrous end of her gallant career. To that gallantry and to the slimness and splendid audacity, as well as the fine chivalry, of her captain and crew we can pay a willing tribute, while experiencing no less the most solid satisfaction that their enterprising exploits are at end. We shall no longer be disturbed by the daily rumour of the number of transports, mail or other steamers that the Emden has sunk. And with the knowledge that both she and the Koenigsberg are disposed of, and that the rest of the loose German warships are on the other side of South America, the extent to which the confidence of the Indian bazaars has been impaired, should be fully restored.

But to return to Mr. Churchill's demonstration of the immunity which Great Britain is able to enjoy from the terrors and privations which afflict her neighbours, it is not merely that people are able to sit in their houses and go about their daily business, with minds undisturbed by the threat of invasion. There is also the consideration that their daily business has been, comparatively, so slightly disturbed. The Prime Minister gave some striking illustrations of the resources of the country and the small extent, again, of course, comparatively, to which those resources have been affected. The gold reserves of the Bank of England, to which attention has so often been drawn by our financial correspondent in London, are a wonderful instance. They stood at forty millions on July 22nd and had fallen, largely owing to the failure of American and German debtors to fulfil their obligations, by August 7th to twenty-seven millions. The story of how the New York banks were outwitted and forced to release the gold called for has already been told in these columns. By that coup, and by the splendid financial statesmanship of the Governor of the Bank of England and his coadjutors, Mr. Asquith was able to announce that the central gold reserve now stands at the stupendous figure of eighty millions, almost twice the amount at which it stood before the war. The Bank Rate is at the same level at which it stood before the war, food prices are at a fairly normal figure, and though trade has naturally suffered in many directions, unemployment is actually below the average. We need not paint in detail the very different economic conditions of the great adversary? It is not necessary to accept all the stories of German economic disaster to realise, that, if, apart from the achievements of the armies in the field and the naval pressure, the ultimate victory rests with those who can stand longest the economic strain, the hopes of the Kaiser are of a very forlorn character.

THE CENSORSHIP AGAIN.

We say the censorship because we do not know whom else to hold responsible. But some one should be hanged, drawn and quartered for the withholding of the official announcement of the Emden's destruction on Tuesday. The news must have been known officially in Delhi early in the day. It was in our possession almost to the fullest detail in the evening. But with the rigid adherence to the requirements of Government that we have maintained since the war began we awaited the official announcement. That was delayed until yesterday. Why? If there has been one piece of news which it was to the interest of Government, the public, and everybody concerned to make known without the least delay, it was that of the capture or destruction of the Emden. Everyone is aware of the unfortunate effect of the continuance of her career on the mind of a large section of the public in this country and the harm it had done to the prestige of the Government. By what possible obsession was the fatuity of delaying its publication made possible? Who was responsible?

So much for the strictly public point of view. There is also that of the newspapers who, it is well to realise, represent the public. The newspapers in these days have to deny themselves. Their business is to publish news. It is, perhaps, the most brisk of all trades at this time. But day after day news is withheld and ignored in conformity with certain regulations laid down by Government, because its publication might embarrass the military authorities, or because it may be politically harmful. This self-denial is cheerfully borne, and the least we can expect is that the Government will play the game. Instead of this the whole thing is treated with a levity and an indifference to the interests of the press, to say nothing of a lack of ordinary common sense methods of organisation, that is amazing. Nobody knows who is really the Censor. The Government of India send a Censor to Bombay, who assumes the rôle that, presumably, he is intended to play, and takes the newspapers under his tutelage. We are not complaining of this official individually; he seems to be one of the victims of an ill-organised, hugger-mugger undertaking. But when the moment comes to hold him responsible, we are told,—from Simla,—that he is purely a "cable censor" and that everything else is in the hands of the civil authorities. The civil authorities are very agreeable about it all, but why did no one take the trouble to say this earlier? Why have they not definitely appointed some one to act for them? And if one satisfies the civil authorities of the Local Government is one safe with the Government of India? The result of all this confusion is that the paper that loyally abides by the Government regulations gets left in the lurch. News is officially withheld from the newspapers, though, having sources of information it is known to them, and they practice the usual self-denial. In the meanwhile the announcement is cheerfully imparted in an after-dinner speech to the guests at a private dinner party by no less a person than the Governor of the Province and finds its way into a journal, whose enterprise is more praiseworthy than its after-dinner geography. We are quite content to deny ourselves on fair terms, but if news that the Censor is sitting on at Delhi, is to be divulged at private gatherings by persons in high authority there is an end of the bargain. In future, we propose to exercise our own discretion and risk the consequences. It is time the censorship were left to those of experience and competence in handling the news of the day.

Notes of the Day

The Australian Navy.

Mr. Churchill's telegram of congratulation to the Australian Navy Board on the "brilliant entry" of the Australian Navy in the war, will no doubt cause considerable satisfaction to the Australians who are proud of their achievements in the matter of Imperial defence, which are far in advance of those of the other Dominions. South Africa contributes less than £100,000 per annum to the Navy; the Canadian proposal for a splendid contribution of ships has been held up by the opposition of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party. Australia, on the contrary, has her "fleet in being." This fleet which consists of one battle-cruiser, four light cruisers, three destroyers, two torpedo boats and two gunboats is paid for and maintained by the Australian Government. It is commanded by an Admiral lent by the Imperial Government and officered and manned at present by a *personnel* drawn from the Imperial Navy. An Australian *personnel*, however, is in course of training, and, as time passes will gradually replace the officers and men drawn from the Imperial fleet. Australia possesses two training ships in which her future fighting sailors are being trained. The Australian Navy has already played a conspicuous part in the annexation of many of the German possessions in the Pacific Ocean.

Australia's Military Forces.

Mr. G. F. Pearce, Minister of Defence in the Commonwealth Ministry, who is also President of the Navy Board, recently announced at a meeting that they now had 85,000 cadets in the whole of Australia, well equipped and in every way fit for military service, and 50,000 men in the citizen force, also equipped on the most modern lines. The credit for this great achievement is mostly due to Mr. Pearce. The methods of mobilisation, which were most inadequate until recently, have been now fully reorganised, and it is expected that the troops could be mobilised in a few hours' time, should any necessity occur. As regards artillery, which, in 1910 consisted only of 12 and 15 pounders, now consists of 18-pounder guns of the most modern construction, with the best trained horses available. There are 24 batteries altogether. When Sir Ian Hamilton had occasion to inspect the artillery, he expressed the opinion that he would not be afraid to take them into action against the best European troops, which is very high praise indeed. The Government has also organised a Railway War Council to enable the railway authorities to co-operate with the Government authorities in times of trouble, for the speedy mobilisation of the forces. Another feature which has been newly introduced, owing to the socialistic tendencies of the Government, is the erection of State factories to prepare war material for the military forces of the Commonwealth. These have already given the utmost satisfaction.

The Inventor of Shrapnel.

Few people know that the inventor of shrapnel, which has done such terrible execution in this war, was an English officer, General Shrapnel. He was born in 1761, says the "Manchester Guardian," and got his commission in the Royal Artillery in 1779. When serving with the Duke of York's army in Flanders he was impressed by the trifling effect of round shot against troops in the field, and by the limited range of "grape shot." The shell he devised was filled with carbine balls and fitted with a time fuse igniting a small bursting charge of powder, having the effect of musketry fire at a long distance. In 1802 his perfected invention was adopted in the British Army. Wellington stated that the most important battles in the Peninsular War, and Waterloo itself, were won by shrapnel. The secret of its action was unknown outside England until 1834. Like many other inventors, General Shrapnel died, in 1842, a poor and bitter old man. The Government never repaid him the capital he had spent on his experiments, and all he got was £1,200 a year and the offer of a baronetcy (which he could not afford to accept). His son had to sell the family estate of Midway Manor, in Wiltshire, where on the park gate pillars may still be seen pyramids of shrapnel shells and a list of British battles which they helped to win.

Boycot of German Bands.

German music and musicians have been very popular all along, to the great detriment of indigenous talent. But now the English musicians are trying to recapture the lost ground. A meeting was lately held at the Queen's Hall, under the presidency of Sir Frederick Cowen, at which were present British musicians, representing all branches of the profession and the different trades connected with music, to take suitable steps to prevent the employment of enemy musicians, and a committee was formed for the purpose. It is proposed to have a central bureau for supplying all sorts of information to concert givers and musicians, and to form an association of British conductors to employ only British talent. Hitherto it has been the fashion to employ a German or Austrian band and conductors, but the steps that are now being taken to conduct a vigorous campaign to arouse public interest in this question, will, it is hoped, give an opportunity to the British professionals. It is also intended to ask for State aid, as in other countries where musical talent enjoys State recognition, and that foreigners should be taxed a part of their earnings, as is done in Canada, the United States, etc. Sir Hubert Parry and other prominent composers have already written letters sympathising with the objects of the meeting.

Efficiency of Canadians.

Already numerous proofs have been furnished regarding the thoroughness with which the Canadian troops for the front have been equipped with the most up-to-date equipment. We had thought that the use of the shield had disappeared under the modern conditions of warfare, as it affords but little protection against a rifle shot, but this is what the Canadians are doing in effect. Each man is supplied with a campaigning spade, and this is slung across the shoulders when not in use, thus affording some sort of protection. This ingenious implement can also be used as a rifle rest and shield, the rifle being thrust through a hole in the centre of the blade, when firing, in case of necessity. The weight of the spade is only four pounds and the blades are tested thoroughly to resist the most deadly rifle shot. It may be mentioned incidentally that the Canadians have contributed already 300 machine guns, out of which 150 were given by wealthy persons, and it is expected that many more will be forthcoming in the near future. A member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange has offered two quick-firing guns and to man them for service, and the donor himself has started for Aldershot to take lessons.

INDIAN FIELD AMBULANCE CORPS.

STUDENTS IN CAMP.

VEGETARIANS AND MUTTON-EATERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.

When the shadow of Armageddon crossed the Continent of Europe, when the "mailed fist" Kaiser unloosed the ambitious mass of soldiers trained and armed by the Prussian militarists, and when the sanctity of Belgian neurality was considered as a "scrap of paper" by the German Chancellor, the Indians, students and those sojourning in this country, were inspired with a spontaneous desire to serve unconditionally the King-Emperor and the Empire. Some volunteered through the India Office and many through Mr. Gandhi, the leader of the South African Indians. But later on by the sound judgment of the Secretary of State for India the two bodies were amalgamated and were placed under the guidance of Mr. Gandhi and his Committee.

I am in a position to give an account of the Indian Field Aubulance Corps and its outings into camps.

Our offer was responded to by the India Office with the remark that we were not in a position to shoulder the gun. True none of us was ever a soldier and none of us had come down here to learn the art of war. Most of us are here to study for the Bar, many for medicine and a few for the Engineering and Civil Service examinations. However in response to our appeal, through Mr. Gandhi, we were put under Mr. James Cantlie to learn the art of healing wounds if not of inflicting wounds. We passed through the emergency course of "first aid" and elementary hygiene. Now we are under Lt.-Col. Baker (retired I.M.S.) who is our Commanding Officer appointed by the War Office. On Saturday the 3rd October, Col. Baker with his two lieutenants took us into camp at Eastcote where a sports field was very kindly placed at our disposal by Mr. E. R. Debenham, L. C. C. and convenient buildings in an adjoining ground were lent by Mr. Haywood. We left Baker Street at 10-26 and reached Eastcote at 11-10. It is only 12½ miles away from London. There is nothing particular to mention regarding our journey. On our halt in the field Col. Baker addressed us on the subject of diet. It was really a psychological moment for us. Many of us are staunch vegetarians, many only mutton eaters, many mutton and beef, and many mutton, ham, pork and beef eaters. To simplify, our commissariat and our mess we divided, at the sacrifice of many of us, into two main divisions,—vegetarians and mutton-eaters. Then followed another critical moment when our Commander ordered us to divide into groups of eight each. We are so much attached to each other that it became a hard job to make a company of eight. A philosophical mathematician would certainly fail to break into fractions one solid sincerity, adhesive attachment and warm will. But for our company all the groups are arranged in a cosmopolitan manner. The eight will always be together, in pitching and striking the tent, sleeping in it, walking or marching outside it and while eating or messing together. It is really very important to know that every company has a person who is able to cook tolerably well. At about 1 o'clock one of the Lieutenants taking one Company instructed us how to pitch a tent. Then the command was given "fetch the tents," all the rest of the companies marched and fetched them, being wrapped up in sacks, from a gymkhana store.

room situated in a corner of the field. Then we were ordered "Prepare Tents." It was exceedingly interesting to observe how sharply and patiently every one of us was able to raise the tents within ten minutes, although as our Lieutenant informed us, the standard time is 3½ minutes. At 1.30 we were whistled to lunch. Many of us surely must have missed the dainty dishes and many of us must have felt the absence of the korma or Pillao of the Indian Restaurants at Harcourt Lane or Liecester Square. If any one who has no idea of India and its people were to glance at our victuals he would have concluded unhesitatingly that the Indians are fond of sandwiches. Most of us were provided with pockets full of them by our kindly landladies. Besides a great many of us had chocolates, pastry and lemon drops. The most remarkable lunch was brought by Mr. Gandhi. It consisted of assorted fruits of superfine quality and nuts of different kinds. A crowd of us was attracted by the very appearance of it and stepped very slowly towards Mr. Gandhi with smiles and questioning looks to participate in the dessert of the Garden of Eden which Mr. Gandhi ceaselessly offered. At 2.15 we were commanded to strike tents which we did within five minutes but the military exactitude demands 70 seconds. There was indeed sweet concord, pleasant harmony when we used the mallets in pitching and striking tents. The sports ground was metamorphosed into an actual camp. Was it not sad for the distant onlooker to see the field deprived of its white ornaments within such a short time? From 3 to 5 we drilled on the uneven field which was next to our camping ground. At 6.15 we were once more at Eastcote Station which we left by the Metropolitan Electric Railway at 6.22. In the train we had a jolly time. "Sare jahan se acha Hindustan hamara"—the free translation would be "East and West, our India is best,"—was sung in enthusiastically loud chorus.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

END OF THE EMDEN.

INDIANS' MAGNIFICENT BEHAVIOUR.

HOW GERMANY CORRUPTED TURKS.

It is officially stated that the Emden has been driven ashore and burnt off the Cocos Island.

The German Cruiser Koeningsburg has been bottled up in the Rufigi river in German East Africa.

In the western theatre the action continues with the same intensity in Belgium and the Allies have made progress at various points.

The Press Bureau has issued notes by an observer who is serving with the Indian Army. He says that the Indians have finely fulfilled the high expectations formed of them and have shown themselves to be following worthily the example of so many generations of soldiers.

A message to "The Times" from West Flanders says that the Indian troops are fighting with an enthusiasm and dash which has electrified the whole army.

Another message from Northern France says that the enemy is afraid of the Indians, and describes the wily methods employed by the Gurkhas in making night attacks on the enemy's trenches.

A communique issued in Petrograd states that the battle continues in East Prussia and that the Russians have occupied Soldau. Part of the Russian transport now consists of sledges, as the roads are deep in snow.

Prof. Pares, who is the official English correspondent at the Russian head-quarters, says that the theatre of the present operations is of considerable importance. Austria and Germany here join hands and a serious reverse would compel them either to retreat on diverging lines or to expose one or other of their capitals.

A seventy-seven page White Paper has been published dealing with the events leading to the rupture with Turkey.

It is an amazing record of the efforts of Germany to corrupt the Moslems and affords an indisputable testimony of Great Britain's patience despite Turco-German acts of provocation and intrigues and of her solicitude for Moslem interests.

The Japanese War Office has published a detailed account of the operations before Tsingtao. It is couched in modest terms, but shows that the storming was characterised by the same desregard for life as the Japanese evinced in the war with Russia.

FRENCH REGAIN CONGO TERRITORY.

GERMANS DRIVEN OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BORDEAUX, Nov. 10.

The French forces on the Congo have driven the Germans out of the greater part of the territory ceded by France as the result of the Agadir incident.

FIRST VICTORIA CROSS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The first Victoria Cross has been awarded to Sergeant-Major White, Army Service Corps, for displaying magnificent gallantry at Le. Cateau, where he was hit in both legs in rescuing an officer. White carried Lieut Roberts from the fire-zone at Colenso and served eleven years in India. He re-enlisted and is the holder of five medals.

LAST OF THE EMDEN.

INDIANS ELECTRIFY WHOLE ARMY.

EMDEN DESTROYED.

BURNT OFF COCOS ISLANDS.

KOENIGSBERG BOTTLED UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

It is officially stated that the cruiser Emden has been driven ashore and burnt off Keeling (Cocos).

LATER.

The Emden was driven ashore and burned after a sharp action yesterday. The cruiser Sydney forced the Emden to fight. The Emden's loss was considerable. Our losses were three killed and fifteen wounded.

The cruiser Emden arrived at Keeling (Cocos) with the object of cutting the cable, but the Sydney arrived in time.

All possible assistance is being rendered to the Emden's survivors.

With the exception of the German cruisers participating in the engagement off Chile, the Indian and Pacific oceans are now free of German cruisers.

LOST SIGHT OF SINCE PENANG EXPLOIT.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Admiralty says that combined operations of fast cruisers including the Sydney, Melbourne and French Russian and Japanese vessels have been proceeding against the Emden for some time.

The Emden had been completely lost since the action in which she sank the Zemtchoug. The news of her arrival at Keeling Cocos, was received yesterday.

INSURANCE RATES DROP FIFTY PER CENT.

LONDON, Nov. 10, 7-35 p.m.

The destruction of the Emden was received with the liveliest satisfaction in the city and insurance for voyages east of Suez dropped fifty per cent. It is anticipated that silver shipments will be resumed normally.

Cocos (or Keeling) islands, a group of more than a dozen coral atolls in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles south-west of Java, attached since 1886 to the Straits Settlements.

The Emden is a 24½ knots light cruiser of 3,544 tons with 361 officers and men on board and mounting twelve 4-1 in. quick-firers, two machine guns and two submerged torpedo-tubes.

The Sydney belongs to the Australian Squadron. She was laid down in 1911 and completed in 1913. She is one of the three protected cruisers of 5,440 tons, 25.5 knots speed, and is armed with nine 6 in. and four 3 in. guns.

(The career of the Emden, for two months the stormy petrel of the Eastern Sea, is reviewed on page 8.)

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Mr. Churchill has telegraphed to the Sydney and the Commonwealth Navy Board warmest congratulations on the brilliant entry of the Australian Navy into the war and on the signal service the Sydney has rendered to the Allied cause.

KOENIGSBERG ACCOUNTED FOR.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

It is officially stated that the German cruiser Koenigsberg has been imprisoned in the Rufigi river in German East Africa by the sinking of colliers at the mouth of the river.

The cruiser Chatham which bottled up the Koenigsberg bombarded the Koenigsberg and a portion of the crew entrenched on the river bank; but owing to the dense palm-grove it is impossible to estimate the damage.

HOW THE KOENIGSBERG WAS TRACKED.

LONDON, Nov 10.

It is officially stated that after the whereabouts of the Koenigsberg was indicated by the attack on the Pegasus on September 19th the Admiralty concentrated fast cruisers in East African waters.

A thorough and prolonged search was made and resulted in the Chatham discovering the Koenigsberg hiding in shoal water about six miles up the Rufigi opposite Mafia Island.

Owing to her great draft the Chatham has been unable to reach the Koenigsberg, which is probably aground, except at high water.

The Chatham is a protected cruiser built in 1912, of 5,400 tons. Her indicated speed is 24.75 knots and her armament consists of eight 6 in. quick-firers, four 3 pounder quick-firers, 4 machine guns, one light quick-firer and two submerged torpedo-tubes.

The Konigsberg is a protected cruiser of 3,350 tons. Her indicated speed is 23.5 knots and her armament consists of ten 4-1 in. quick-firers, two machine guns, and two submerged torpedo-tubes. She has done nothing since she battered the helpless Pegasus at Zanzibar on September 19.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY SOLDAU.

ENEMY STILL RETREATING.

ROADS DEEP IN SNOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 10.

A communique says:—The battle continues in East Prussia. The Russians have occupied Soldau. The enemy beyond the Vistula is still retreating, while south of Przemsyl the Russians have captured another thousand Austrians.

LATER.

A communiqué says:—We have advanced in the direction of Illowo and stopped the enemy's trains going to Soldau. The Germans on the other side of the Vistula have retreated from Wlosavek to Vieschawa and from Konin to Slapca.

Part of the Russian transport already consists of sledges as the roads are deep in snow. The retreating Germans have been divided as the result of the breaking of the bridges on the river Warta by Polish guerilla soldiers.

Soldau is a town of East Prussia, 100 miles S. by W. of Konigsburg.

DOUBLE TURNING MOVEMENT.

CRUCIAL IMPORTANCE OF THE OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Professor Pares, English correspondent at the Russian Headquarters, says that the Germans in East Prussia are being slowly driven back by a double turning movement.

The Russians have secured the northern frontier of Poland and firmly hold Plock, Lodz, Petrikau, Kieloe, Sandomir, Jaroslav and all other passages of the river San.

When the Germans were driven south-west from Warsaw the famous Caucasian regiment forced the passage of the Vistula near Ivangorod.

Under the fire of German heavy artillery the advanced guard crossed the river in skiffs and ferryboats and held the ground under devastating crossfire till pontoons had been built.

The theatre of the present operations is of crucial importance.

Austria and Germany here join hands and a serious reverse would compel them either to retreat on diverging lines or to expose one or other of their capitals.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE TO BE DELAYED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

A cable to the "Civil and Military Gazette" states:

The various correspondents state confidently that the Germans have abandoned the positions prepared for defence behind the Warta.

The "Times" special correspondent at Warsaw considers that necessary railway repairs and the preparation of advanced bases etc., will delay the Russian advance probably for 30 days. Thereafter Germany must submit to an invasion by vast hosts, or withdraw substantial bodies of her best troops from the western frontier.

INTENSE FIGHTING IN ELGIUM.

ALLIES' PROGRESS MAINTAINED.

HOW THE ENEMY IS BEING WORN OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM,)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

A Paris communique says:—The action continues with the same intensity between the sea and Armentieres. We have made appreciable progress at various points.

WEARING OUT THE GERMANS.

STRUGGLES OF TRENCHES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 11.

The Viceroy has received the following from the Secretary of State:—

There is little change in the general position,—a long drawn battle everywhere stubbornly contestad, without decisive result, but signs are not wanting that the German offensive is gradually spending its strength. All along the line the struggles are of trenches. What is spoken of as the front is a line which cannot be seen even by a spectator within fifty yards of the leading trenches.

What is spoken of as the leading trenches and part of the impressiveness of this war is, that normally nothing is to be seen. Concealed lines of enormous length exhaust every artifice and undergo every privation to maintain their positions against the combined effect of artillery, hand grenades, sniping and hand-to-hand assaults (successful in this). From time to time a regiment cramped with long confinement perhaps at night and in driving rain will advance on the desperate enterprise of assault upon a German trench.

The progress so made is that of very brave men against difficulties perhaps as great as ever surmounted in war. In such circumstances the Indian troops engage the enemy under conditions of exceptional difficulty. It is not easy for them to distinguish the German from the French soldiers in the dark and their language is understood by very few fighting on their side.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Indian troops have so finely fulfilled the high expectations formed of them. Amazing adventures are ascribed to them in perils. These reports must be received with caution, hardly any of these statements has foundation.

GERMAN PRESS DISILLUSIONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

A cable to the "Civil and Military Gazette" states:—

"The Times" in a leader attaches great importance to the recent silence of the Germans press and deduces therefrom that the truth is beginning to dawn upon the German nation.

It will be impossible much longer to prevent the Germans realising that they cannot now hope to win their war.

The controllers of the German policy are not now fighting to win but aim at establishing a position calculated to secure the best possible peace terms.

ENGLISH TRAITOR.

FIVE YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Nov. 11.

A "Times of Ceylon" cable states that an Englishman has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude at Edinburgh for endeavouring to negotiate the sale of coal to the enemy.

GERMAN INTRIGUES IN TURKEY.

WHITE PAPER PUBLISHED.

ENVER PASHA'S EVIL INFLUENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

A seventy-seven page White Paper has been published dealing with the events leading to the rupture with Turkey.

It is an amazing record of the efforts of Germany to corrupt the Moslems and affords an indisputable testimony of Great Britain's patience despite Turco-German acts of provocation and intrigues and of her solicitude for Moslem interests.

The Grand Vizir repeatedly assured the British Ambassador that Turkey wished to remain neutral and would not tolerate the Germanisation of the Turkish Fleet.

But the correspondence shows that despite these assurances Enver Pasha's influence, under the control of Germany gradually grew until the middle of October when he became supreme.

Nevertheless to the end of October the Government, excepting Enver Pasha, sought to temporarise.

The correspondence records growing discontent in Turkey at German influence at the beginning of September.

On September 6th the British Ambassador visited the Minister of the Interior and warned him of the consequences of Turkey's embarking on a military adventure or believing rediculous stories about insurrections in Egypt and India, which Enver Pasha evidently believed.

The Minister thereupon informed the Ambassador that Turkey was ready to sell the two warships to Britain as she badly needed money and the situation was desperate.

The White Paper contains numerous references to German intrigues in Moslem countries, particularly Egypt.

The Grand Vizir admitted Austro-German pressure in this direction but disclaimed complicity.

The Ambassador reporting early in October, says that Turkey is bankrupt and the Turks did not desire to go to all lengths with Germany but doubts the ability of the Turks to prevent Germans from taking matters into their own hands.

STORMING OF TSINGTAO.

FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA RECALLED

JAPANESE' DISREGARD FOR LIFE.

TOKIO, Nov. 11.

A detailed official account of the operations before Tsingtao is couched in modest terms but shows that the storming was characterised by the same disregard for life as the Japanese evinced in the war with Russia.

A detachment of engineers exploded the enemy's powder magazine at heavy cost in lives and the Japanese mounted the German parapets in a deadly rain of bullets from machineguns, being blinded by illuminating shells exploded by the enemy to reveal the position of the assailants.

The account emphasises the stubborness of German defence and dwells on the fierceness of the engagement fought in the light of the moon.

After Fort Moltke had been captured an order was given to halt and thus dead.) encounters in the streets of the city were prevented.

GERMAN ESPIONAGE.

NAVAL LIEUTENANT SHOT.

A German Naval Lieutenant named Lody has been sentenced to death by court-martial and shot for espionage.

The sentence was carried out at the Tower of London.

COTTON INDUSTRY REVIVING.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The "Daily News" says there are signs of a recovery in the cotton trade. Inquiries for yard and piece-goods have steadied the price.

INDIANS AT THE FRONT.

ELECTRIFYING FIGHTING DASH.

THE WILY GURKHA.

THEIR STEALTHY NIGHT ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

A message to "The Times" from West Flanders says that the Indians are fighting with an enthusiasm and dash which has electrified the whole army. The Gurkhas, upon occasion, have turned superior numbers of Germans out of their trenches after cross-country dashes. They have surprised the enemy at night and crept back to our lines leaving many Germans dead.

A message to "The Times" from Northern France says that the enemy is afraid of the Indians. Often in darkness the Gurkhas discard their rifles and, armed only with their kukris, stealthily leave their trenches. They have their own system of signalling and often kill sentries, without the slightest sound, and a dark mass without warning dashes up to the front of the enemy's trenches. By such night attacks the Gurkhas make openings for the British troops.

INDIAN TROOPS' GALLANTRY.

WORTHY OF THEIR GREAT ANCESTORS

HIGH EXPECTATIONS FULFILLED.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Press Bureau has issued notes by an observer who is serving with the Indian Army.

Referring to the entirely novel circumstances under which the Indians are fighting he says that it is a subject for satisfaction that the Indians have so finely fulfilled the high expectations formed of them.

Their Commander has pride in reflecting that they have done work they were asked to do and have maintained the line they were asked to maintain, and in perhaps the greatest battle ever fought, have shown themselves to be following worthily the example of so many generations of soldiers.

Their Commander has had ready response to an order issued last month which said:

You are the descendants of mighty rulers and great warriors and will fight for the King-Emperor and your faith so that history will record the doings of India's sons and your children will proudly tell of the deeds of their fathers.

MUTUAL CONFIDENCE BETWEEN OFFICERS AND MEN.

"Observer" adds that the officers, who have undergone precisely the same hardships as their men, are worthy of the highest traditions of the service. In the loss of officers and men Great Britain is paying a cruel price for the liberties of Europe and nowhere is that price more bitterly felt than in the Indian Army Corps where the friendship, sympathy and mutual confidence between the officers and men are unsurpassed in any service in the world. But it is rendered ungrudgingly here as everywhere and those who have yielded their lives in this quarrel would count it a gain that they fell in the service they loved so well.

A GURKHA STORY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Press Bureau "Observer" says that the audacity of the enemy cannot be better illistrated than by the incident which occurred in front of the Gurkha trenches.

A figure silhouetted in moonlight, wearing complete Gurkha uniform, approached the end of the trenches and delivered the following message:—

The Gurkhas are to move up the trenches. Another Gurkha contingent is advancing to their support.

Puzzled by the announcement, the officer in charge asked: "Who are you and where do you come from" and in reply the same order was given.

The man's English was good but the officer's suspicions were aroused and he asked: "If you are a Gurkha by what boat did you cross."

No answer was given to this question and the man fled but he had not gone five yards before he was riddled with bullets.

If the officer had been deceived the tren-

(Continued on page 8.)

THE EMDEN'S CAREER.

AT LARGE FOR TWO MONTHS.

SEVENTEEN SHIPS SUNK.

The career of the Emden, for two months the stormy petrel of the Eeastern Seas, is reviewed in the following article:—

The dash, the impudence and the daring of the German cruiser Emden, coupled with an almost perfect "intelligence department" enabled her to roam the seas at will for over two months, and to carry out raids which few would have believed possible before the outbreak of the war. Had any one told us, for instance, in August last that it would have been possible for a hostile cruiser to steam up the Bay of Bengal to the very mouth of the Hooghly, there to sink half a dozen ships; to follow up this achievement by a bombardment of Madras, and thereafter carry out three or four successful raids, he would have been laughed at. But this is what the Emden has done, and a connected narrative of her achievements will doubtless be read with interest.

When Japan entered the lists as an ally of the Entente powers, the Emden, a small fast cruiser of 3,500 tons was in Kiao Chao harbour, and she only escaped by a ruse—if the Far Eastern papers are to be believed. She had been painted slate grey, the colour of the British ships of war, and her chief engineer rigged up a fourth funnel, and thus disguised she steamed past a Japanese cruiser, whose men cheered her in the belief that she was a British man of war. This report may be true, or may be the invention of a fertile journalistic brain, but in view of what has happened since it appears quite feasible. At any rate, we give it for what it is worth.

A MUCH-DISCUSSED SHIP.

At this time the name of the Emden was unknown in India, but since then she has been the most discussed ship in this country. After, leaving Kiao Chao she disappeared for some time, making a dramatic reappearance in the Bay of Bengal on the 10th September. In the four subsequent days she sank six big merchant steamers, all loaded with valuable cargoes, and then, as though at the touch of a magician's wand, she disappeared again. For a few days nothing more was heard of her, and the idea gained ground that she had spent herself in this raid and would be heard of no more.

But our complacency received a rude shock when, within a week of sinking the last vessel in the Bay the Emden paid a call at Madras, on the night of September 23rd, and left visiting cards in the shape of shells which set fire to two oil tanks, doing damage to the extent of 3½ millions, and also damaging one or two ships in the harbour and killing two Indians and a cadet on the B. I., steamer Chupra. Having done this she steamed off into the night, and next morning gave a further sample of her commander's audacity. When the good people of Pondicherry arose that day they were startled to see the Emden riding at anchor in front of Government House, and less than a mile and a half out at sea. She stayed there for a while, and then departed proceeding right down the coast, past Colombo and to the neighbourhood of the Laccadive Islands, where she made her second raid on merchant shipping, getting a "bag" of four merchantmen and capturing the Admiralty collier Buresk, with 4,000 tons of good Welsh coal aboard.

This was on September 27th, and her doings for more than a fortnight after this are wrapped in impenetrable gloom. Warships were searching for her, but they never got a glimpse of her, and anxiety about her having been allayed, the trade routes were opened again. Only then did the Emden emerge from her retirement, to sink five more ships off Minicoy, and take two others captive. Fresh from this exploit, she made for the Straits, and there on October 30th, disguised once again by a fourth funnel and flying the Russian flag, she went right into the roadstead at Penang, and sank a Russian cruiser and a French destroyer. The pursuing ships then began to close in on her, and her merry career came to an end on Wednesday.

If there is one thing more than another that the raids of this latter-day Alabama proves it is that she must have had a powerful and perfect wireless installation aboard, and that this was probably the more useful because it was supplemented by information sent out from India or Ceylon by German agents ashore. If she had not known exactly where the pursuing cruisers were the Emden's commander would never have dared to carry out any of his raids; and he would never have got such big "bags" of ships each time he came out had he not known exactly where to lie in wait for them. He was undoubtedly well served with news, and he made full use of his knowledge. It is to his credit that in every case he stayed his hand until the crews of the ships he intended to sink had been transferred to other vessels; and it is on record that he let one boat, a Bibby Liner, pass unmolested because she had a lot of women and children abroad.

The Emden's captain was without doubt a brave and a chivalrous man, but we heard the news of the rounding up of his ship with a sigh of relief.

TWO MILLIONS DAMAGE.

During her career the Emden sunk fifteen merchantmen, of a total tonnage of 60,000 and valued with their cargoes at two millions sterling. The value of the Russian cruiser and French destroyer sunk at Penang, is not known. The list of ships sunk is as follows:—

Indus	3,413
Diplomat	7,615
Trabboch	4,028
Lovat	6,102
Killin	3,544
Clan Matheson	4,775
Tymerie	3,314
King Lud	3,650
Riberia	3,500
Foyle	4,147
Benmohr	3,110
Troilus	4,824
St. Egbert	3,553
Clan Grant	2,505
Chilkana	2,157
	59,437

Russian cruiser Jemtchoug, 3,130 tons.
French Destroyer.

Colliers captured:—

Exford	2,804
Buresk	2,690
	5,494
	64,951

ENTHUSIASM IN THE BAZARS.

The news of the destruction of the Emden and the announcement that all the trade routes were now open, not a single German cruiser being in our waters, sent a wave of enthusiasm throughout Bombay yesterday, and this enthusiasm became greater when the "Chronicle" War Special announced the splendid feats of the Gurkhas

Yesterday's news has given fresh vigour and life to Indian trade and people in the different Indian bazaars were anxious to commence business afresh.

It was stated in all the Indian markets that confidence has now been throughly restored, and those merchants who had left the city, are expected to return and get to do business again.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain J. H. Brennan, Welsh Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. Hewitt, Royal Scots.

Second-Lieut. W. B. W. Lawson, Scots Guards.

Captain B. Selby, Northumberland Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. E. Hickling, Gloucesters.

Second-Lieut. Williams, Middlesex Regiment.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second Lieut. E. Barnes, Lincolns.

Lieut. G. Cox, Scottish Borderers.

Captain M. Crawshay, 5th Dragoons.

Captain J. Dawson-Scott, Royal Engineers.

Captain G. Herringham, 6th Dragoons.

Second Lieut. L. H. Hughes, North Staffords.

Captain R. N. King, Lincolns.

Lieut. E. J. Lamb, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Second Lieut. F. Lambton, Horse Guards.

Lieut. T. Lawson-Smith, 13th Hussars.

Second Lieut. A. R. Leggett, North Staffords.

Second Lieut. A. K. Nicholson, 18th Hussars.

Second Lieut. G. Paul, 2nd Dragoons.

Second Lieut. P. Payne Gallwey, 21st Lancers.

Second Lieut. H. O. Powell, 4th Dragoons.

Captain J. E. Simpson, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Lieut. W. G. Welch, Royal Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED, NOW WOUNDED.

Lieut. E. L. B. Anderson, Royal Artillery.

Second Lieut. Gross, West Kents.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Lieut. F. Leader, Connaught Rangers.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Captain W. S. Craven, Royal Artillery.
Lieut. T. Eustace, Munster Fusiliers.
Second Lieut. R. G. Griffith, Gloucesters.
Lieut. G. D. Hill, Seventh Hussars.
Captain N. Neill, 13th Hussars.
Lieut. O'Driscoll, Medicals.
Captain J. A. Robinson, Royal Artillery.
Captain Springer, North Lancs.
Captain Thorneycroft, West Surreys.
Lieut. the Marquis of Tweeddale, First Life Guards.
Lieut. J. Whitehouse, West Kents.
Second Lieut. Grant, 9th Lancers.
Second Lieut. Huskie, Camerons.
Second Lieut. McWilliam, Gordons.
Second Lieut. Price, York and Lancasters.
Second Lieut. Smyth-Osborne, Worcesters.

WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Lieut. W. Sandeman, Gordons.

MISSING.

Captain J. A. Orr, Camerons.

CORRECTION.

The name of Captain A. E. G. Fraser, Medicals, should have appeared among missing instead of that of Lieut. A. D. Fraser, Medicals.

The following are unofficial reports:—

WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Major E. R. Collins, East Lancashires.
Second Lieut. B. Ratcliffe, West Yorks.

PRISONERS.

Lieut. Baron, Leinsters.
Lieut. C. S. Hamilton, Leinsters.
Captain R. D. O'Connor, Medicals.

BOMBAY'S FINANCES.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

NO REDUCTION IN TAXATION

Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Municipal Commissioner of the City of Bombay, has presented the following budget for the year 1915-1916 to the Bombay Corporation through the Standing Committee, who will consider it at their next weekly meeting:—

The estimated working cash balance at the beginning of the year 1915-16 would in the ordinary course of events have been estimated as follows:—

1.	Surplus Cash Balance per page 76 of the Administration Report for 1913-1914	Rs. 33,00,293
2.	Contribution payable to City Improvement Trust	9,75,000
3.	Minimum cash balance required by the Act	1,00,000
4.	Total working cash balance at the beginning of 1914-1915	Rs. 43,73,293
Deduct—		
1.	Additional grants proposed during 1914-1915 to the close of October 1914	3,61,167
2.	Estimated further grants for excesses and most urgent works to the close of the year 1914-15 ... say	45,000
3.	Deficit budgetted for 1914-1915	2,48,103
		6,54,270
	Balance Rs.	37,19,023

It is impossible to forecast with any degree of accuracy the effect which the widespread war may have on our income. It is certain that the effect must be serious and adverse; but it may be hoped that the trade of the City will adapt itself to the altered conditions. In that case, although the falling off in some branches of Revenue will continue, while in others the recovery will be slow, there may be on the whole less dislocation than there has been in the earlier months of the war.

There are not sufficient figures yet available to judge of the loss of revenue during the present year, but owing to the falling off in Town Duty Receipts, the departure of labour and the consequent closing, whether entire or partial, of some of the mills, it is advisable to allow for the following reductions during 1914-1915:—

Wheel Tax and Tolls, Rs. 1,00,000; Town Duties, Rs. 3,25,000; Water Tax, Rs. 1,00,000; Total Rs. 5,25,000.

Against these decreases I estimate the following increases in other sources of Revenue on the latest available data:—

Licenses, Rs. 25,000; Miscellaneous fines and penalties, Rs. 10,000; Miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 1,20,000; Interest and profit on investments of surplus loan and other balances, Rs. 1,05,000; Premia on loans, Rs. 10,000; total Rs. 2,70,000.

The decrease in Revenue in 1914-15 I accordingly place at Rs. 2,55,000.

Turning to Revenue Expenditure I anticipate the following savings:—

Assessment and Collection Department, Rs. 35,000; Sanitary—Disposal of Town Sweepings, Rs. 25,000; Drainage Department, Rs. 17,000; Water Department, Rs. 10,000; Public Health Department, Rs. 85,000; Pensions, Rs. 6,000; Debt, Rs. 6,000; Hospitals, Rs. 6,000; New Works, Rs. 10,000; total Rs. 2,00,000.

The savings in expenditure will thus counterbalance the loss of revenue by all but Rs. 55,000.

At a time like the present when the realisation of any estimate of income is dependent on uncertain factors, it is necessary that the deficit, which was deliberately budgetted for in more prosperous times, should be reduced by the postponement of all expenditure not absolutely pressing. On this ground I propose to re-absorb into our balances the following moneys already voted for expenditure:—

(1) Purchase of Akonis, Rs. 50,000; (2) Paving footpaths, Rs. 23,000; (3) Improving the lighting of the north of the Island, Rs. 14,000; (4) Minor works in general offices, Rs. 1,400; (5) Miscellaneous drainage works, Rs. 18,956; (6) Miscellaneous buildings for the water works department, Rs. 14,086; (7) Miscellaneous minor works, Rs. 14,557; carried over Rs. 1,35,999.

I further propose to postpone the work of providing weather cast iron covers and frames to water entrances in "A" Ward for which an additional grant was made by the Corporation of, Rs. 95,500; bringing the anticipated reduction in expenditure to, Rs. 2,31,499. Deduct—Net furher deficit as per para. 3, Rs. 55,000; Net addition to balances, Rs. 1,76,499; The balance as brought out in para. 1 being, Rs. 37,19,023; The estimated gross working cash balance at the close of 1914-1915 may be put at, Rs. 38,95,522. Deducting—(1) Minimum required by law, Rs. 1,00,000, (2) Contribution payable to City Improvement Trust in 1915-16, Rs. 9,95,000, total Rs. 10,95,000; The Estimated net surplus cash balance at the close of 1914-15 works out at, Rs. 28,00,522.

OUTLOOK FAR FROM NORMAL.

In normal times this would have been sufficiently large balance. The outlook is, however, far from normal. An immediate deficit has to be faced in the year 1915-16 which will be explained below, and the avoidance of deficits within the next few years must depend on recovery of trade, date of which cannot be foretold at present. Moreover, even after the conclusion of the war, it may be difficult for some time to raise money on loan at moderate rates of interest. The loan expenditure, like the other expenditure of the Corporation, will be kept as low as possible, but there are works of the first sanitary importance which cannot be postponed, and advances from the cash balances may have to be made to supplement the amount which can be borrowed for their execution.

This city in common with the other great cities of the Empire must bear its share of the burdens and losses entailed by the war, and though it may be hoped that an increase in the taxation may be avoided, at least until times become more settled, any reduction in the rate of taxation is quite impossible. As may be judged from the manner in which expenditure has been indicated for reduction in para. 4 above, and as will be seen by an examination of the figures in the coming year, the deficit that is anticipated is only kept down to its sufficiently formidable figure by a rigid curtailment of all but the most necessary expenditure.

Reductions have been made in the proposals for objects as desirable in themselves as improvements in lighting, increase in mechanical transport, laying dust and extending the tarring of roads, and the execution of new works; while the budget proposed for Primary Education has had to be curtailed. It will, I believe, be apparent to everybody that we cannot in these circumstances consider the further curtailment of our revenue, the shrinkage of which from other causes has to be expected, by any reduction in the rate of taxation.

INCOME FOR 1915-1916.

As, for the reasons assigned above, I consider that the existing rates of taxation must continue, I have estimated the income at Rs. 1,22,37,000, or a reduction on the estimates for 1914-1915 of Rs. 1,50,000. It must be understood that this estimate depends on factors which are largely problematical, but it has been made with care.

In putting the Revenue from General Tax at Rs. 50,10,000 or Rs. 97,000 in advance of last year, I have allowed for arrear and increased recoveries from Government and the Port Trust to the extent of Rs. 85,000 and have thus provided for an increase from the general public of only Rs. 12,000. Ordinary expansion would have brought Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 1,20,000 more than in the previous year, but in case of possible stagnation of trade and consequent vacancies in houses I have allowed for a very small increase only.

In Wheel Tax and Tolls the receipts in 1913-14 were Rs. 5,61,000. I do not think there will be much decrease in receipts from private conveyances in 1915-16, but we must allow for a decrease in victorias and more especially in labour carts. I have accordingly provided for a decrease of nearly 20 per cent. in this source of Income.

In Town Duties I have allowed for a net receipt of only Rs. 15,00,000 against between 17¼ and 17½ Lakhs realized during the preceding two years, giving a reduction of between 13 and 14 per cent. I think we must look forward to a diminution in building activity, affecting imports of timber; we must also expect a severe dislocation of the sugar trade, and possibly a temporary diminution in the average population and a consequent falling off in the import of food stuffs.

I have allowed for an increase of Rs. 20,000 in Licenses on last year's estimate of Rs. 90,000, as there has been a considerable increase in revenue in this head and the receipts for 1913-14 amounted to nearly Rs. 1,30,000.

The receipts from Halalkhor Tax I have placed at Rs. 14,00,000 against an estimate of Rs. 14,10,000 for 1914-15 and actuals of Rs. 13,85,000 in 1913-14, I have also slightly cut down the income from the Markets, as it is possible that we may not receive such good offers for the various rights farmed out.

A very serious fall is anticipated in receipts from Water Revenue, which I have placed at Rs. 20,55,000 against an estimate of Rs. 21,80,000 in 1914-15. Ordinarily we should have expected a large increase from the improved supply, the first portion of which we may expect to receive during 1915-16. We must be prepared for a comparatively heavy drop in water used for trade purposes and by Railways. These two accounts for a decrease of Rs. 1,09,000 and the balance is due to less water being consumed by stables, owing to a reduction in the number licensed. It will be gathered from the above that the revenue from water will not equal the expenditure and the deficit will, it is calculated, be at least 1½ lakhs. In view, however, of the large increase in the water revenue, which may confidently be expected when normal conditions return, I am reluctant to recommend the Corporation to increase the water rate, which would be needed to make the accounts balance.

The other items of revenue do not seem to call for any remarks.

EXPENDITURE FOR 1915-16.

This I have estimated at Rs. 1,28,60,098 or an increase on 1914-15 of Rs. 2,24,995.

The Budget has necessarily been framed with an eye to every economy possible, but there are certain charges which must automatically rise, such as Debt, the provision for which has advanced from Rs. 37,92,663 in 1914-15 to Rs. 40,30,608 in 1915-16 or an increase of Rs. 2,37,945. We have had inevitably, owing to the rise of prices and to the deficiency of labour which was most marked even before the war, to raise the wages of the labour staff, and revise the emoluments of the Fire Brigade and the Licensing Departments, while increasing the staff of the workshops and the Health Department to cope with necessary extra work which cannot be postponed. These reforms have increased our expenditure by Rs. 1,65,000.

I have also provided for a motor lorry for the Markets at a cost of Rs. 13,500 with working and maintenance charges amounting to Rs. 4,000. This is recommended because the working solely by bullocks is unsatisfactory and probably ultimately more expensive.

Against a demand from the Schools Committee for a contribution of Rs. 4,98,000 I have felt able to recommend only Rs. 4,50,000, as our finances do not permit of any larger increase over the previous provision which was Rs. 4,18,000.

I have allowed Rs. 25,000 as a contribution towards the Cadastral Survey of Bombay, but have made no provision for any contribution in the present year to the Memorial to the erected on the Apollo Bunder to commemorate the visit of their Majesties the King and Queen to India.

The Clerical Establishments of the Municipality have long expected an increase in their pay, which is inevitable, and only the extreme difficulty of taking up so complicated a piece of work while doing my ordinary duties has prevented me, in spite of several attempts, from preparing proposals before. In spite of the present unfavourable conditions, I think it is unavoidable that the salaries and allowances of those in the grade of Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 or thereabouts should be increased without further delay. I estimate this will cost the Corporation Rs. 25,000 per annum and in the absence of details, have provided a lump sum as "Increases to junior Indoor and Outdoor staff."

Notwithstanding the increase of Rs. 2,38,000 in Debt, of Rs. 1,90,000 in increased salaries, wages and extra staff, of Rs. 32,000 for Primary Education, Rs. 17,500 for the Markets and Rs. 25,000 for the Cadastral Survey, making a total of Rs. 5,02,500, the Budget shows an advance on the previous year of only Rs. 2,24,995.

This has been secured by reducing the grant for "New Works" to only Rs. 30,384, or a reduction on the previous year of nearly Rs. 1,00,000, by eliminating the grant of Rs. 50,000 for Akonia made last year, by reducing the grant for Malaria by Rs. 17,200, by eliminating the usual grants of Rs. 30,000 made for new pattern hydrants and footpaths, and by taking credit to the fullest extent for the savings that accrue year after year on the various labour grants.

CLOSING BALANCE.

The closing balance is estimated at Rs. 32,72,424 thus:—

Opening balance Rs. 38,95,522; Income for 1915-16, Rs. 1,22,37,000; Expenditure for 1915-16, Rs. 1,28,60,098; Excess of Expenditure over Income, Rs. 6,23,098; closing balance, Rs. 32,72,424.

Out of this, the unhypothecated surplus cash balance is estimated at Rs. 21,72,424 thus:—

Closing balance, Rs. 32,72,424; amount reserved for payment to City Improvement Trust, Rs. 10,00,000; Minimum required by law, Rs. 1,00,000; total Rs. 21,72,424.

As I have indicated above, this balance, arrived at by the excision of many desirable works, will not be too large to meet the deficit years that may ensue in the near future, and to make advances towards meeting the expense of urgent loan works, the funds for which it may not be possible immediately to raise. With however this balance to help us, I see no reason why the Corporation should not face with confidence the difficult and exceptional position in which we are placed.

THE EMDEN.

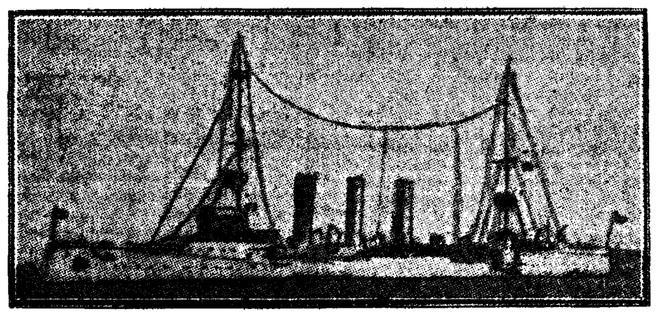

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

Driven Ashore on the Cocos Islands.

LOYALTY OF BANGALORE MOSLEMS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 11.

In thanking the Moslems of Bangalore for their recent resolution of loyalty, H. E. the Viceroy telegraphs that he has always trusted Muslim devotion to the British Empire and has not found his confidence misplaced.

A Mysore Gazette Extraordinary applies to this province the provisions of the Foreigners Ordinance 3 of 1914, regulating the presence and movements of subjects of the Ottoman Empire.

RESIGNATION OF TURKISH CONSULSHIP AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

Khan Bahadur Hai Mahomed Abdula Aziz Badsha Sahib has resigned the office or Turkish Consul in Madras and has asked Colonel de Olivares to take charge of his duties. The latter has wired to Washington for instructions.

RIOTING BY SIKHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

Mr. Camell, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Atmah Singh and three other Sikhs were charged with rioting in Collin Street and causing grievous hurt. The accused were convicted and sentenced, two to three years and the rest to one and two years respectively.

Lord Edward Pitzgerald brother of the Duke of Leinster, who has been shooting in the Mysore jungles for some time bagging several bison and a tusker elephant, leaves for Europe next week to rejoin the Irish Guards.

INDIANS AT THE FRONT.

(Continued from page 7.)

ches would have been swarmed with Germans almost before the Gurkhas had made room.

GERMANS' HATRED OF INDIANS.

Referring to the unaccustomed conditions under which the Indians are fighting "Observer" says that it must not be forgotten that letters found on wounded prisoners make it clear that the German military authorities have specially charged the troops with the task of inflicting the severest possible punishment upon forces whose civilisation they deny and whose soldierly qualities they affect to despise.

A STIRRING ORDER.

An order to the Indian troops says:

"In a few days we shall be fighting as it has never been our good fortune to fight before, against enemies having long history; but is their history as long as yours?

You are the descendants of men who have been mighty rulers and great warriors for many centuries and you will recall the glories of your race. Hindus and Mohamedans will be fighting side by side with the British soldiers and our gallant French Allies and you will be helping to make history.

You will be the first soldiers of the King-Emperor to have the honour of showing in Europe that the sons of India have lost none of their ancient martial instincts and that they are worthy of the confidence reposed in them in battle.

You will remember that your religions enjoin that to give your life doing your duty is the highest reward.

The eyes of your co-religionists and countrymen are upon you and they are eagerly awaiting the news of how their brethern conduct themselves when they meet the foe.

COMMANDERS OF INDIAN TROOPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 11.

In connection with the Indian Contingent under Sir James Willcocks it is understood that General Hudson is Chief-of-Staff and that the principal Commanders are as follows:—

Infantry:—Generals Anderson, Watkins, Carnegy, Egerton, Macbean, Brunker and Johnson.

Cavalry:—Generals Rimington, Wadeson, Fanshawe, Cookson, Pirie, Edwards, Leader and Fasken.

TOBACCO WANTED FOR INDIAN TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM,)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Officers at the front appeal for gifts of tobacco for the Indian troops.

MOSLEM CEMETERY AT WOKING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM,)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Government has arranged to establish a cemetery for Moslem soldiers at Woking under, the instructions of the Moulvi of the Woking mosque.

INDIAN CASUALTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 11.

The following includes all the officers' names in the seventh list of casualties reported from France and Belgium:—

KILLED IN ACTION.

Captain Hunt (previously reported missing), 19th Lancers

Major Corry, Royal Engineers.

Two sepoys of the 6th Jat Light Infantry.

DIED OF DISEASE.

One sepoy of 107th Pioneers.

WOUNDED.

Jemadar Shahwali Khan, 3rd Sappers.

Thirty-three sepoys of the 5th Ludhiana Sikhs.

Fifteen sepoys of the 34th Sikh Pioneers.

Seven sepoys of the 47th Sikhs.

Jemadar Suhel Singh, 58th Vaughans Rifles.

Thirty-two sepoys of the 59th Scinde Rifles.

Jemadar Maizar Khan, 107th Pioneers.

MISSING.

Second Lieut. Howard (unattached list) and Second Lieut. Miller Stirling (unofficially reported as prisoner of war in Germany), Royal Irish.

INVALIDED.

Major Oreagh (previously reported as wounded), 57th Wilde's Rifles.

DEATH OF SIR HENRY PRINSEP, I.C.S.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The death is announced of Sir Henry Prinsep, late I.C.S.

Sir Henry Thoby Princep, K.C.I.E., retired from the Calcutta High Court, ten years ago where he was a puisne judge from 1878 to 1904. He was born in 1836 and after being educated at Harrow, he passed out from the E. I. Company's College, Hailbury and joined the Bengal Civil Service.

H. H. The Mahraja of Patiala dined last night with Mr. K. T. Mungaldas at Sir Mungaldas House, Girgaum.

THE "CONTEMPTIBLE" LITTLE ARMY."

SITUATION REVIEWED AND CHARGES REFUTED.

Early last year, in the course of some comments which I made upon the slighting remarks about our Army by General von Bernhardi, I observed "It may be noted that General von Bernhardi has a poor opinion of our troops. This need not trouble us, writes Mr. Arthur Conan Doyle in "The Daily Chronicle." We are what we are, and words will not alter it. From very early days our soldiers have left their mark upon Continental warfare, and we have no reason to think that we have declined from the manhood of our forefathers." Since then he has returned to the attack. With that curious power of coming after deep study to the absolutely diametrically wrong conclusion which the German expert, political or military, appears to possess, he says in his "War of To-day," "The English Army, trained more for purposes of show than for modern war," adding in the same sentence a sneer at our "inferior Colonial levies." He will have an opportunity of reconsidering his views presently upon the fighting value of our over-sea troops, and surely so far as our own are concerned he must already be making some interesting notes for his next edition, or rather for the learned volume upon "Germany and the Last War," which will no doubt come from his pen. He is a man to whom we might well raise a statue, for I am convinced that his cynical confession of German policy has been worth at least an army corps to this country. We may address to him John Davidson's lines to his enemy—

Unwilling friend, let not your spite abate.
Spur us with scorn, and strengthen us with hate.

There is another German gentleman who must be thinking rather furiously. He is a certain Colonel Gadke, who appeared officially at Aldershot some years ago, was hospitably entertained, being shown all that he desired to see, and on his return to Berlin published a most depreciatory description of our forces. He found no good thing in them. I have some recollection that General French alluded in a public speech to this critic's remarks, and expressed a modest hope that he and his men would some day have the opportunity of showing how far they were deserved. Well, he has had his opportunity, and Colonel Gadke, like so many other Germans, seems to have made a miscalculation.

CONTRASTS IN TRAINING.

An army which has preserved the absurd parade-schritt, an exercise which is painful to the bystander, as he feels that it is making fools of brave men, must have a tendency to throw back to earlier types. These Germans have been trained in peace and upon the theory of books. In all that vast host there is hardly a man who has stood at the wrong end of a loaded gun. They live on traditions of close formations, vast cavalry charges, and other things which will not fit into modern warfare. Braver men do not exist, but it is the bravery of men who have been taught to lean upon each other, and not the cold, self-contained, resourceful bravery of the man who has learned to fight for his own hand. The British have had the teachings of two recent campaigns fought with modern weapons—that of the Tirah and of South Africa. Now that the reserves have joined the colours there are few regiments which have not a fair sprinkling of veterans from these wars in their ranks. The Pathan and the Boer have been their instructors in something more practical than those Imperial Grand Manœuvres where the all-highest played with his puppets in such a fashion that one of his generals remarked that the chief practical difficulty of a campaign so conducted would be the disposal of the dead.

Boers and Pathans have been hard masters, and have given many a slap to their admiring pupils, but the lesson has been learned. It was not show troops, General, who, with two corps, held five of your best day after day from Mons to Campaigne. it is no reproach to your valour; but you were up against men who were equally brave and knew a great deal more of the game. This must begin to break upon you, and will surely grow clearer as the days go by. We shall often in the future take the knock as well as give it, but you will not say that we have a show army if you live to chronicle this war, nor will your Imperial master be proud of the adjective which he has demeaned himself in using before his troops had learned their lesson.

THE LESSON OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The fact is that the German army, with all its great traditions, has been petrifying for many years back. Thew never learned the lesson of South Africa. It was not for want of having it expounded to them, for their military attache—" 'im with the spatch-cook on 'is 'elmet," as I heard him described by a British orderly—missed nothing of what occurred, as is evident from their official history of the war. And yet they missed it, and with it all those ideals of individual efficiency and elastic independent formations, which are the essence of modern soldiering. Their own more liberal thinkers were aware of it. Here are the words which were put into the mouth of Guntz, the representative of the younger school, in Beyerlein's famous novel.

"The organisation of the German army rested upon foundations which had been laid a hundred years ago. Since the great war they had never seriously been put to the proof, and during the last three decades they had only been altered in the most trifling details. In three long decades! And in one of those decades the world at large had advanced as much as in the previous century.

"Instead of turning this highly developed intelligence to good account, they bound it hand and foot on the rack of an everlasting drill which could not have been more soullessly mechanical in the day of Frederick. It held them together as an iron hoop holds together a cask the dry staves of which would fall asunder at the first kick."

Lord Roberts has said that if ten points represent the complete soldier, eight should stand for his efficiency as a shot. The German maxim has rather been that eight should stand for his efficiency as a drilled marionette. It has been reckoned that about 200 books a year appear in Germany upon military affairs, against about 20 in Britain. And yet after all this expert debate the essential point of all seems to have been missed—that in the end everything depends upon the man behind the gun, upon his hitting his opponent and upon his taking cover so as to avoid being hit himself.

After all the efforts of the General Stab the results when shown upon the field of battle has filled our men with a mixture of admiration and contempt—contempt for the absurd tactics, admiration for the poor devils who struggle on in spite of them. Listen to the voices of the men who are the real experts. Says a Lincolnshire sergeant, "They were in solid square blocks, and we couldn't help hitting them." Says Private Tait (2nd Essex), "Their rifle shooting is rotten. I don't believe they could hit a haystack at 100 yards." "They are rotten shots with their rifles," says an Oldham private. "They advance in close column, and you simply can't help hitting them," writes a Gordon Highlander. "You would have thought it was a big crowd streaming out from a Cup-tie," says Private Whitaker of the Guards. "It was like a farmer's machine cutting grass," so it seemed to Private Hawkins of the Coldstreams. "No damned good as riflemen," says a Connemara boy. "You could't help hitting them. As to their rifle fire, it was useless." "They shoot from the hip, and don't seem to aim at anything in particular."

FRENCH AND GERMAN CRITICS.

These are the opinions of the practical men upon the field of battle. Surely a poor result from the 200 volumes a year, and all the weighty labours of the General Stab! "Artillery nearly as good as our own, rifle fire beneath contempt," that is the verdict. How will the well-taught parade-schritt avail them when it comes to a stricken field?

But let it not seem as if this were meant for disparagement. We should be sinking to the Kaiser's level if we answered his "contemptible little army" by pretending that his own troops are anything but a very formidable and big army. They are formidable in numbers, formidable, too, in their patriotic devotion, in their native courage, and in the possession of such material, such great cannon, aircraft, machine guns and armoured cars, as none of the Allies can match. They have every advantage which a nation would be expected to have when it has known that war was a certainty, while others have only treated it as a possibility. There is a minuteness and earnestness of preparation which are only possible for an assured event. But the fact remains, and it will only be brought out more clearly by the Emperor's unchivalrous phrase, that in every arm the British have already shown themselves to be the better troops. Had he the Froissart spirit within him he would rather have said: "You have to-day a task which is worthy of you. You are faced by an army which has a high repute and a great history. There is real glory to be won to-day." Had he said this then, win or lose, he would not have needed to be ashamed of his own words—the words of an ungenerous spirit.

FRIENDS AND ENEMIES SURPRISED.

It is a very strange thing how German critics have taken for granted that the British Army had deteriorated, while the opinion of all those who were in close touch with it was that it was never so good. Even some of the French experts made the same mistake, and General Bonnat counselled his countrymen not to rely upon it, since "It would take refuse amid its island at the first reverse." One would think that the causes which make for its predominance were obvious. Apart from any question of national spirit or energy there is the all-important fact that the men are there of their own free will, an advantage which I trust that we shall never be compelled to surrender. Again, the men are of longer service in every arm, and they have far more opportunities of actual fighting than come to any other force. Finally, they are divided into regiments, with centuries of military glory streaming from their banners, which carry on a mighty tradition. The very word the Guards, the Rifles, the Connaught Rangers, the Buffs, the Scots Greys, the Gordons, sound like bugle calls. How could an army be anything but dangerous which had such units in its line of battle?

And yet there remains the fact that both enemies and friends are surprised at our efficiency. This is no new phenomenon. Again and again in the course of history the British Armies have had to win once more the reputation which had been forgotten. Continentals have always begun by refusing to take them seriously. Napoleon, who had never met them in battle, imagined that their unbroken success was due to some weakness in his marshals rather than in any excellence of the troops. "At last I have them, these English," he exclaimed, as he gazed at the thin red line at Waterloo. "At last they have me, these English," may have been his thought that evening as he spurred his horse out of the debacle. Foy warned him of the truth. "The British infantry is the devil," said he. "You think so because you were beaten by them," cried Napoleon. Like you Kluck or von Kluck's master, he had something to learn.

Why this continual depreciation? It may be that the world pays so much attention to our excellent right arm that it cannot give us credit for having a very serviceable left as well. Or it may be that they take seriously those jeremiads over our decay which are characteristic of our people, and very especially of many of our military thinkers. I have never been able to understand why they should be of so pessimistic a turn of mind, unless it be a sort of exaltation of that grumbling which has always been the privilege of the old soldier. Croker narrates how he met Wellington in his latter years, and how the Iron Duke told him that he was glad that he was so old, as he would not live to see the dreadful military misfortunes which were about to come to his country. Looking back we can see no reasons for such pessimism as this. Above all the old soldier can never make any allowance for the latent powers which lie in civilian patriotism and valour. Only a year ago I had a long conversation with a well-known British General, in which he asserted with great warmth that in case of an Anglo-German war with France involved the British public would never allow a trained soldier to leave these islands. He is at the front himself and doing such good work that he has little time for reminiscence, but when he has he must admit that he under-rated the nerve of his countrymen.

OUR MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

And yet under the pessimism of such men as he there is a curious contradictory assurance that there are no troops like our own. The late Lord Goschen used to tell a story of a letter that he had from a captain in the Navy at the time when he was First Lord. This captain's ship was lying alongside a foreign cruiser in some port, and he compared in his report the powers of the two vessels. Lord Goschen said that his heart sank as he read the long catalogue of points in which the British ship was inferior, guns, armour, speed, until he came to the postscript, which was: "I think I could take her in twenty minutes."

With all the grumbling of our old soldiers there is always some reservation of the sort at the end of it. Of course those who are familiar with our ways of getting things done would understand that a good deal of the croaking is a means of getting our little army increased, or at least preventing its being diminished. But whatever the cause, the result has been the impression abroad of a "contemptible little army." Whatever surprise in the shape of 17-inch howitzers or 900-foot Zeppelins the Kaiser may have for us, it is a safe prophecy that it will be a small matter compared to that which Sir John French and his men will be to him.

But above all I look forward to the development of our mounted riflemen. This I say in no disparagement of our cavalry, who have done so magnificently. But the mounted rifleman is a peculiarly British product—British and American—with a fresh edge upon it from South Africa. I am most curious to see what a division of these fellows will make of the Uhlans. It is good to see that already the old banners are in the wind, Lovat's Horse, Scottish Horse, King Edward's Horse, and the rest. All that cavalry can do will surely be done by our cavalry. But I have always held, and I still very strongly hold, that the mounted rifleman has it in him to alter our whole conception of warfare, as the mounted archer did in his day; and now in this very war will be his first great chance upon a large scale. Ten thousand well-mounted, well-trained riflemen, young officers to lead them, all broad Germany with its towns, its railways, and its magazines before them—there lies one more surprise for the doctrinaires of Berlin.

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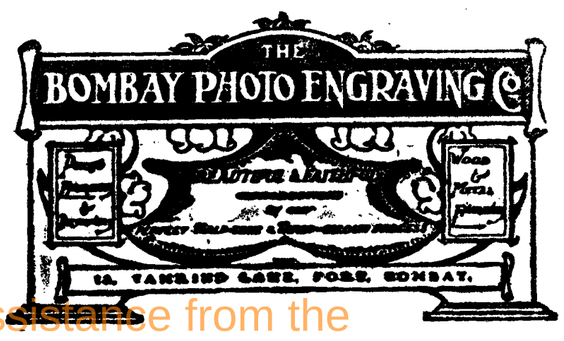

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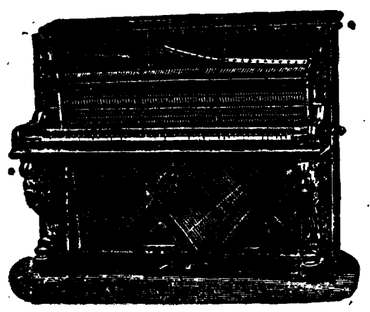

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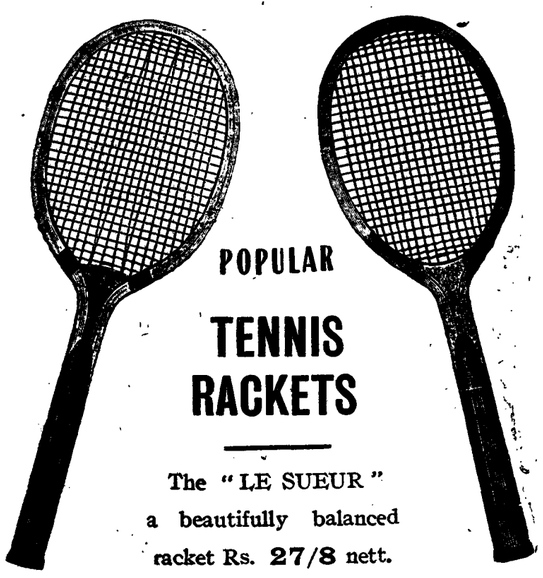

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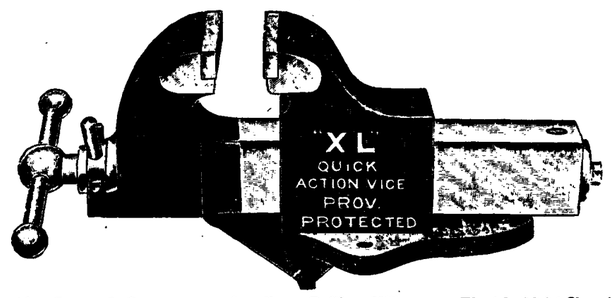

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